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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 224— BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 | ,, 24 |
| Quarterly | ,, 8 | ,, 9 | ,, 12 |
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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly ... Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via. Malabar.
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## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Sept. | MACEDONIA | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DONGOLA .. | KAISAR-I-HIND* . | 11 430 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA .. | | 13,277 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA | MOLDAVIAx | 7,622 |
| 1st Nov. | DONGOLA . | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 15th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTANx . | 20,847 |
| 22nd ,, | NALDERA . | .. | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DEVANHA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND . | | 11,430 |
| 13th ,, | DONGOLA . | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 27th ,, 1925 | DEVANHA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 3rd Jan | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 10th ,, | DONGOLA . | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 17th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 24th ,, | DEVANHA .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 31st ,, | NALDERA . | | 15,993 |
| 7th Feb. | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x .. | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 28th ,, | DEVANHA@ | Extra Steamer | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA x .. | 20,837 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA .. | .. | 15,993 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND . | | 11,430 |
| 2nd May | DONGOLA . | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 9th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 16th ,, | DELTA .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 30th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second ,, | ,, 52 | ,, 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 26th Sept. | MULBERA .. | 9,100 |
| 31st Oct. | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |
| 14th Nov. | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 28th ,, | MANELA .. .. | 8,303 |
| 12th Dec. 1925 | MARGHA .. .. | 8,258 |
| 9th Jan. | NARINGA* .. | 6,607 |
| 30th ,, | MANORA .. .. | 7,888 |
| 24th Feb. | MORVADA .. | 8 193 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecte at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | 5,684 | MALOJA. |
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN .. | 8,696 | MONGOLIA. |
| 9th Dec. | SICILIA . | 8,813 | MOLDAVIA. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Sept. | VITA .. | Karachi, via Kathiawar. 9-45 a. m. |
| 24th ,, | BANKURA .. | Busreh via Karachi & P Gulf Ports 9-45 a. m. |
| 26th ,, | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 27th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 1st Oct. | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box, 122.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steame.. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aki Maru. | Y. Kawashima | 6023 | 17th ,, | 29th Sept |
| *Sado Maru. | I. Nirei | 5898 | 28th ,, | 12th Oct. |
| *Tokushima Maru. | K. Kamiyama | 5976 | 17th Oct | 31st ,, |
| *Tamba Maru. | N Wada | 5945 | 28th ,, | 11th Nov |

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For: | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong .. | 480 | 270 | 202 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai .. | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe .... | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

## BANKING.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Jubbulpore |
| Agra | Jullundur |
| Ahmedabad | Kasauli |
| Ahmedabad City | Khandwa |
| Ahmednagar | Kumbakonum |
| Ajmer | Karachi |
| Akola | Lahore |
| Akyab | Larkana |
| Allahabad | Lucknow |
| Alleppey | Lyallpur |
| Ambala | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency) | Madura |
| Amraoti | Mandalay |
| Amritsar | Mangalore |
| Bangalore | Masulipatam |
| Bareilly | Meerut |
| Bassein | Moulmein |
| Bellary | Multan |
| Benares | Mussoorie |
| Berhampore | Muzaffarpur |
| Bezwada | Muttra |
| Bhopal | Moradabad |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Murree |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Mymensingh |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nadiad |
| Broach | Nandyal |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Nagpore |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nainital |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Naravangunge |
| Calicut | Nasik |
| Cawnpore | Negapatam |
| Chittagong | Nellore |
| Chandpore | Nowshera |
| Coconada | Dalgaumund |
| Cochin | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) |
| Coimbatore | Patna |
| Colombo | Peshawar |
| Conjeeveram (Out Station) | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency) |
| Cuddalore | Poona |
| Cuddapah | Poona City |
| Cuttack | Quetta |
| Dacca | Rajahmundry |
| Dehradun | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Darjeeling | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Rawalpindi |
| Dalhousie | Shahjahanpur |
| Dhanbad | Salem |
| Dhulia | Sambalpur |
| Dibrugarh | Secunderabad |
| Erode | Seoni |
| Ferozepore | Simla |
| Farrukhabad | Sialkot |
| Fyzabad | Srinagar |
| Gorakhpur | Sukkur |
| Godhra | Surat |
| Guntur | Tellicherry |
| Gwalior | Tinnevelly |
| Hathras | Trichinopoly |
| Hubli | Trivandrum |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tuticorin |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Ujjain |
| Indore | Vellore |
| Jaipur | Viramgam |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Vizianagram |
| Jalpaiguri | Vizagapatam |
| Jamshedpur | Yeotmal |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

H. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 | ... | 30,17,785 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | 23,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa City | Hederabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Amballa Cant. | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jammu | Peshawar Cantt. |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Quetta |
| Delhi | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

## INSURANCE

### THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 80/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 25, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

### LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1229.

### TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

### A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy**
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE.

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:— LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.

MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street For BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST

### LUPARINA

Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

*OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS*

*Agents*:— E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY.

*Sub-Agents*:—EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

### THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

### AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

### CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

### ACHES AND PAIN.

### Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for your self by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

### DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Middle-aged MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE or one having good experience in educational line to manage and conduct a school near Bombay. Apply Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R80

WANTED—WATER WORKS ENGINEER.

WANTED—A WATER WORKS ENGINEER for the Allahabad Municipality. He should be an expert Mechanical Engineer having experience of steam driven reciprocating pumps and electrically driven high duty centrifugal pumps, and a working knowledge of slow sand filters. He should also be conversant with the latest methods of water purification and distribution. Preference will be given to the candidate who possesses knowledge of running Tube Wells. Pay Rs. 440—32—568 with free quarters. Will be expected to keep a motor vehicle for which he will get a monthly allowance of Rs. 50. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Applications should reach undersigned by October 10th, 1924. CHAIRMAN, WATER WORKS COMMITTEE, Municipal Board, ALLAHABAD.
A20737

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. K. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20827

TO LET IMMEDIATELY, well-ventilated and extensive third floor, Goculdas Teipal Girls' School Building, 162, Hornby Road. Terms moderate. Apply to SECRETARY, on premises.
C 20688

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR in Green Villa with garden and modern convenience for Vegetarians high caste Hindus only, on Sankarsett Road, near Grant Road Railway Station. For particulars apply to B. PRASAD TRIPATHI at the above Buildings.
C R31

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One DIESEL OIL ENGINE, 370 H.P., in first class condition, good as new, complete with double air compressor, etc. Also one HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS by Henry Berry, Leeds, complete with pumps, etc. Delivery can be given at Bombay or Calcutta. For further particulars apply P. O. Box No. 369, Bombay.
K30694

FOR SALE—Good Second-Hand 5 BEARINGS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of Platt Bros., complete and one Single Kappas opener of Platt Bros. Write to Post Box No. 3150, Bombay.
K R61

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—BABY TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE 3½ H.P. In good condition Price Rs. 850, nearest offer considered. MEHTABSINGH SUTHALIA, (Via Binora) Central India.
JA R73

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

### JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R42

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | ... Rs. 3 8-0 |

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

FROM October 1st, 1924, 1st and 2nd Class Coupon books each containing 24 coupons available for six months for journeys between Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Poona, Devlali, or Nasik Road (interchangeable between these points) can be purchased at the booking offices at these stations at Rs. 240 and Rs. 120 respectively.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1924. 20716

WESTON
Electrical Measuring INSTRUMENTS
Sole Agents for
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
M. S. VERNAL & Co.
5, Council House St., Calcutta.
P. O. Box 2320. 'Phone No 1205.
Telegrams "PORCUPINE."

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### LOAN NOTIFICATION.

### 6 % DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

REPAYABLE ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October, 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby apply for .....Debentures* aggregating Rs .....of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith†.....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. §.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....
Date September, 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

| Number of Pieces. | Value of each. Rs. | Total Value Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Total: | | Total 20673 |

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

HIRDA SALE OF KOLHAPUR STATE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, that the Annual Auction Sale of Hirda (Myrabolans) for the year 1924-25 will be held before His Highness Shriman Chhatrapati Maharaja Sahen, G.C.I.E., of Kolhapur on 20th October, 1924, at 2 p.m. in the old Palace at Kolhapur. Conditions of sale and other information connected with the sale can be had from the undersigned on application.

3-9-1924. CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Kolhapur.
R65

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BROAD GAUGE LINE BETWEEN VISHVAMITRI AND GOYA GATE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1924, the Broad Gauge Line between Vishvamitri and Goya Gate will be opened for Goods traffic.

All goods traffic booked to Goya Gate and viâ for stations on this Railway and vice versa will be carried on the Broad Gauge Line and there will be no transhipment at Vishvamitri.

Any further information can be had from the undersigned.

MANILAL D.,
Traffic Superintendent.
Goya Gate, 17th September, 1924.
20723

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., will be held at the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi Road, Cavel, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,58,995 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each made up of the present 6,00,000 shares and 4,00,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each hereby authorised to be issued) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share; secondly by returning Rs. 23-8-0 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as Fully-Paid up to the intent that the holder of each fully-paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof one fully paid share of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 23-8-0 in cash; thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up; fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 38-8-0 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid-up of the Company, which have been issued and are now outstanding. Provided however that the said 4,00,000 shares when issued as aforesaid, shall first be offered to the members of the Company on the date of issue of the said shares in proportion to their individual holding."

Should the above resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution, by a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Friday the 24th day of October, 1924, at the same place and at the same time for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution.

By order of the Board,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Dated the 12th day of September, 1924.
20720.

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians *who are residents of the Bombay Presidency* and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age.—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce *in original at the time of selection* (1) Extract of Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or the Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.)

EDUCATION.—At least School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT.—Not less than 5 ft. 5 inches.

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated.)

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months in the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month, and clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as police officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications with a specimen of their handwriting, and copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 10th November 1924.

D. HEALY.
Offg: Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.
20693

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.

12, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE

MESSRS. GHOSH & CO. have resigned their office as Managing Agents of the Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd. In future all correspondence and payments should be made direct to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) B. C. GHOSE,
(Sd.) K. N. TAGORE,
Directors.
Calcutta, 17th September, 1924.
20729

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 8 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1924, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 14th day of October 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 27th day of September 1924. The Dividends Warants will be posted to each share-holder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th day of September, 1924 to the 9th day of October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1924.
20719

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL ELECTION of the Managing Committee of Vile Parle Congress Committee will take place on 28th instant at National School Buildings. The nomination papers should be sent in by the candidates to the SECRETARY, on or before 21st instant (6 p.m.)

Attention of all the voters as well as candidates is drawn to the resolutions passed at the A. I. C. C. Meeting at Ahmedabad.

MARKANDRAI B. MEHTA,
Secretary.
20695

## LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2209 of 1924.

Messrs. WASUDEV KESHAV AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Vadgadi, Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

ABDUL KARIM DHAKTOBA KHOPEKAR, of Bhalavli Post Adibare, Taluka Rajapur Mahomedan Inhabitant merchant, residing at Bhalavli, aforesaid. ..... Defendant.

To
The DEFENDANT.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed against you for Rs. 5,219, interest costs, interest on Judgment and further and other relief and that 14th October, 1924, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
G. B. PANDYA, Esqr.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
20718

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHOKSI HARGOWANDAS VADILAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Princess Street without the Fort ... Deceased

Bai JASUD, widow of Choksi Hargowandas Vadilal, the deceased abovenamed, residing at Gulalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

True Copy.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20721

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MAHOMED MADNI HAJI ABUBAKER, Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of Abdulla Abdul Rahim, Bai KHATIZABAI, wife of the said Haji Mahomed Madni Haji Abubaker, and ABDUL KADAR ABDULLA HAJI DAWOOD, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 19th day of February, 1908, and made between Haji Saboo Sidick of the one part and the said Haji Saboo Seedick and others of the other part, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, all persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Fazandari Tenure, whereof Khoja Rahimbhoy Allobhoy is the Fazindar, situate, lying and being at Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 26 and now under B Ward No. 2812 and Street Nos. 128 to 130, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said public Road called Mahomed Hoosein Rambekar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by property belonging to Memon Ahmed Haji Haroon and on or towards the South partly by a gully and partly by the house formerly belonging to Muthe Cassum and now the property of Mahomed Ahmed.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1924.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20725

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2312 of 1923.

KEDARMAL BHURAMAL ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

PREMSUKH UDERAM and Anr. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and thirty-six square yards and three-fifths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 491, 472, 281, and 191; New Nos. 13531, 13602 13710, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey No. 1-2-3/3549, 1-b/3587, 3 F and 4 C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed passage on or towards the west by plot No. 6, on or towards the North by the property of the Improvement Trust and on or towards the South by the plot No. 16 and hearing Municipal E Ward No. 3916 (5) and Street No. 103 D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20559

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4341 of 1922.

THE TOYO MENKA KHAISHA, LIMITED (The original) Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Messrs. COWASJI FRAMJI AND COMPANY and NARANDAS PURSHOTAM KAPADIA. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at the hour of half-past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the two messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,462 (fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 14558, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded, on the East by Naigaum Road aforesaid on the West partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine on the North partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Jerbai daughter of Andhiaroo Nowroji Purdoonji Vachha and on the South by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 6484 (1) and Street No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
C20492

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
In the matter of the INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced.
The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED. ... Petitioners & Reduced.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs) to Rs. 11,25,000 (eleven lakhs twenty-five thousand) was on the 19th day of September, 1924, presented to the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge and is now pending; and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 28th day of October, 1924.

AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for the Company.

20707

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Messrs. MANGALCHAND BALUBHAI, MOHANLAL BHANABHAI KESHAVLAL BHANABHAI and POPATLAL BHANABHAI, carrying on business as Merchants in Pearls and as brokers in shares at Bombay under the style or firm of Keshavlal Bhanabhai has been dissolved as from the 1st day of September, 1924, so far as concerns the said Mangalchand Balubhai who retires from the said firm, and the said Mohanlal Bhanabhai, Keshavlal Bhanabhai and Popatlal Bhanabhai will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the style or firm of Keshavlal Bhanabhai.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1924.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for:
Mohanlal Bhanabhai, Keshavlal Bhanabhai and Popatlal Bhanabhai.

20717

### IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Registered No. 134/3759 of 1921.

In the matter of the Registration of a Receipt for Rs. 2,170-2-0 presented by Shivdutt Daima Nominee of Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt., and lodged in the Sub-Registrar's Office under serial No. 3586.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AMANBAI, wife of Goolam Hoosein Hassanally is required to attend in person or by a duly constituted attorney before the Sub-Registrar of Bombay in his office in the Old Custom House, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. as the party executing the document sought to be registered.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1924.

N. P. PAVRI,
Registrar.

20722

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings.

Building Street No. 264C; 264D; 264E Case No. 60; Ripon Road.

Building Street No. 420—424; Case No. 139; Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1924.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE WEARING APPARELS, WATCHES, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

By the order of H. O. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the following estates, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Sulleman Sidick (Deceased):—Writing table, chairs, cupboards, clocks, Hanging lamps, wearing apparels, carpets, copper pots, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of H. Millington (Deceased):—Wearing apparels, and sundries.

(3) Re: Estate of Cowasji Muncherji Daver (Deceased):—Wearing apparels and sundries.

(4) Re: Estate of John Hickey (Deceased):—One gold watch.

(5) Re: Estate of Hugh Stewart (Deceased):—Silver Watch and Chain.

(6) Re: Estate of Gorji A. J. Khushal (Deceased):—Watch Guard, Buttons, rings, silver sleeve links, snuff box and etc.

(7) Re: Estate of M. M. Trublet (Deceased):—Metal watch, Silver bangles, gold rings, etc.

(8) Re: Estate of an unknown European (Deceased):—One gold ring set with a diamond.

(9) Re: Estate of T. Alexander (Deceased):—One metal watch.

(10) Re: Estate of Lily Johnston (Deceased):—Gold earrings, bangle, silver bracelet etc.

(11) Re: Estate of C. S. J. Courtney (Deceased):—One old silver watch.

(12) Re: Estate of A. Alexander (Deceased):—Gold wedding ring and ear stud

(13) Re: Estate of W. C. Cook (Deceased):—One watch, magnifying glass, Crown-hedge, etc.

(14) Re: Estate of J. M. Mason (Deceased):—Silver Studs, metal pin, links etc.

(15) Re: Estate of F. Reader (Deceased):—Metal watch, Cronograph watch, etc.

(16) Re: Estate of A. Cutler (Deceased):—Watches, links, studs, rings, and coins.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1924.

## AUCTION SALE.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

The sale of household property of Mrs. Johnson at "Sea Side", Colaba advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 24th September, 1924, has been POSTPONED and the same will take place on Sunday, the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OLD INDIAN BLACKWOOD CARVED ARTICLES, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE AND OTHER ARTICLES AT THE "SEA SIDE" OPPOSITE ADMIRALTY HOUSE SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th September, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. Johnson as above, her household property comprising:— Chesterfield Settees and chairs, old Indian Black wood carved furniture, including chiffonier; curio cupboard, central tables, chairs, teapoys, pedestals, and stands, pier tables, Cashmerie Teapoys, old English Willow pattern and Coal Port wall Plates Chinese Jars, Drawing Room Chesterfield Settees and Easy chairs, Telescopic dining table and chairs, large sideboard refrigerator table glassware, crockery, platedware, well built panel and glass door almyrahs, cloth presses, chest of drawers, dressing tables, iron bedsteads, writing desks, also 1 His Master's Voice Gramophone with about 500 Classical Modern and G. and S. Records, one upright Piano one full size Billiard Table with marking board, cues and similar other household articles.

The articles will be on view three days previous to the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1924.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS KHARA TALAO, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KHARA TANK AND MUTTON STREET, DUNCAN ROAD CROSS LANE AND CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the Transferee of Mortgages and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Meya Ismail Fazla the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgages dated the 27th day of September, 1923, etc., the undermentioned valuable property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Khara Tank, Mutton Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3440. Three thousand, four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey no. 4361 Cadastral Survey No. 4121 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7978 (1), 7978 (2), 7978 (3) 7979 (1), 7979 (2), 7979 (3) and Street Nos. 14, 14A, 14B, 108, 108A, 108B and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Duncan Road Cross Street on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road, on or towards the East by the Goolam Mohidin Subhedar Street, and on or towards the West by the Chimna Butcher Street and which premises are at present in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH OIL PAINTINGS, PIANO, GODREJ SAFE, HOPMOBILE 7 SEATER MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Siree Road Chowpaty, on Walkeshwar Road, very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and known makers, comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, carved cupboards and pier tables, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plattedware, silverware, rich oil paintings, marble statues, cottage piano, Rose's folding harmonium, large musical box with playing dolls, telescope, handsome cabinets upholstered drawing room suites, rocking chairs, roll top office tables, rich carpets, table ornaments, bedsteads, brass bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, electric ceiling fans, upholstered swings, Godrej safe with stands, "Hopmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car with accessories in running order, etc.

The property of Madhavdas Gocaldas Kapadia, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1924.

### VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PIECES LARGE SIZE TARPOLIN.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, GIN PRESS OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Sewree, near the shop of Messrs. Mangaldas Ranchodas and Co., Tarpolin Merchant, by order of the concerned the following:—

25 pieces large size Japan Y. K. K., mark Tarpolin.

Property will be on view on the sale day.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, 10.

DOUGLAS McLEAN
IN
GOING—UP

A brilliant farce adapted from the famous Gaiety Theatre comedy Packed with laughter and thrills. Clever witty humour and some of the most amazing aviation feats ever seen. Fun and sensation skilfully blended.

THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN BLOOMFIELD
AND
GIBBONS

FELIX THE CAT
PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NANABHOY BOMANJI LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co. Attorneys for Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Nomanbhoy Mulla Lookmanji, the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of August 1911 and made between the said Nomanbhoy Mulla Lookmanji of the one part and the said Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Monday the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under-menteioned adjoining properties in one lot:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent and Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nanabhoy Bomanji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration, Sub-Division, District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenues under Collector's Old No. 358—46, New No. 5341/317, Old Survey No. 707—708 and New Survey No. 10/9144 and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Dhobi Cullian on or towards the West by a public passage known as Tabak's Pole, on or towards the North by the house of Sorabji Eduljee Madon and on or towards the South by the house lately of Bachoobai widow of Bomonjee Cawasjee Tabak and now belonging to the Mortgagor being the premises next hereinafter described and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. A No. 2416 and Street No. 48 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor or his tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon consisting of a ground floor and four upper storeys situate lying and being in Bomonjee Lane within the Fort of Bombay, in Maka Tabak's Pole which said land is numbered on the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 328, New No. 5341, Old Survey No. 707, New Survey No. 1/1944 and which said messuage is numbered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2417 and Street No. 50 and which premises are bounded on the East by the premises of Jewan Cullian on the West by the passage of Maka Tabak's Pole on the North by the premises hereinbefore first described and on the South by the premises of Hurjeebhoy Rustomjee Tabak and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Hurjeebhoy Rustomjee Tabak and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bachoobai widow of Bomonji Cowasjee Tabak and her tenants now in that of Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK COUNTERS, CEILING FANS, LIGHTS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 116 of 1921, Ezra vs. Abraham, Messrs. BENNETT and Co/ will, on MONDAY the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Horuby Road premises, lately occupied by the French Bank, opposite the National Bank of India, Ltd., all the Electric Ceiling Fans and Lights, large teakwood counters, brass and cast iron railings, wooden cupboards, etc., etc.

The above is on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder Mereweather Road, "Dhun Building," near the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome household furniture glass crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, carpets, curtains, Drawing room suits, Chesterfield suits, fancy cabinets, ornaments, writing tables, book cases, silver cases, Phonograph, wall clocks Bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of Drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., eac.

The property of Mrs. M. Robinson and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd Sept, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# WELCOME!
## THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE

have utmost pleasure to announce the
OPENING THIS WEEK
of the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

# CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD
with a Grand Opening Programme
which includes
A WILLIAM-FOX Production
"ANY WIFE"
Featuring Filmdom's Greatest Favourite
MISS PEARL WHITE
and a Screaming 2-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY
3 Shows Daily Commencing 6-30—8-15—& 10
Popular Prices including Tax
Re. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.

A Special Orchestra, under the Directorship of Mr. N. S. Patloo, Late of West-End Cinema, will play appropriate Music to the picture.

CINE MADELEINE TRAM TERMINUS GRANT ROAD.

# West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"JACK O' CLUBS"
5 Reels—featuring the popular Star
HERBERT RAWLINSON
The programme includes the international News and a 2-Reel Buddy Massenger Comedy. To-Night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

# West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DAILY AT 6 and 9-45 p. m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARIE CORELLI'S Masterpiece
"INNOCENT."

### EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"CARNIVAL"
Starring MATHESON LANG.

### CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK
SOCIETY SCOUNDREL
With Comic
CUPID STRUCK
Time and Rates as Usual


### LOOK SHARP.

Buyers of a phial of our Scent will be presented with the following articles:—1 Mouth Organ, 1 Fancy Cigarette Case, 144 Blue-Black Ink Tablets, 1 Pocket Bioscope with 40 pictures

1 doz. Transfer pictures. 1 Fountain Pen, 1 Clip, 12 Nibs, 1 Hair destroyer soap, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 1 Fancy Comb, 1 Ring of eight metals. Price Rs. 2-4 Postage As. 10.

CHEAP AGENCY.
136, Upper Chitpore Road,
P. O. Hatkhola, Calcutta.


### TENANT OWNERSHIP HOUSING SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With a view to solve the Housing Problem of the clerical community, I am anxious to submit my proposal of erecting Two-Room Tenements, for the guidance of the Land Manager of the Development Department, who seems to be anxious to solve the Housing Problem of the lower middle classes of Bombay—most of whom live in two-room tenements. But, it is impossible for this official to take upon himself to bring this movement to a success without any real spirit of co-operation from the tenants living in chawls at present. May I, therefore, suggest the starting of "Bombay Tenants' Housing Association" for starting "Tenant-ownership Housing Societies" as well as "Mutual Benefit Tenants' Societies" for the benefit of permanent residents of Bombay as well as of migrating people, who live in Bombay as temporary residents? I am glad to state that what has not yet been achieved by starting "Tenant Copartnership Housing Societies" since 1915, through the efforts of Mr. James P. Orr, I.C.S., will be certainly achieved by the sincere and sympathetic efforts of Mr. Gilbert-Lodge, Land Manager of the Bombay Development Department, for his straightforward statement that "up till now, the English system of Tenant-ownership Housing has not been introduced in Bombay" and that "Tenant Copartnership Housing Scheme is a failure, because no tenant can own the tenement in which he lives, even after 25 years." I am the only preacher of "Tenant-ownership Housing Movement", ever since 1911, whilst, others took the lead in starting "Tenant Copartnership Housing Societies" just to please Mr. James P. Orr, I.C.S., who was the prime mover of the "Bombay Co-operative Housing Association." But, after ten years' experience, the truth is brought to light that the "Tenant Copartnership Scheme" will in no way benefit the tenant members. Hence, I appeal to all tenants, living in two-room tenements, to take part in promoting the "Non-official Co-operative Development Institute", and to start, under its auspices, the "Bombay Tenants' Housing Association" either to erect two-room tenements by starting Building Societies, on ownership system so that, each tenant may own the tenement in which he lives, within 25 years, or to approach the Development Department to erect chawls, consisting of two-room tenements on the strength of quarterly and half-yearly deposits, of the monthly rent fixed by the Development Department, in order to give an idea to the Land Manager, that there is a guarantee of so many tenants occupying the tenements, when the buildings are ready for occupation; otherwise, the experience of the Development Department will be a bitter one, in case several buildings consisting of two-room tenements are built and not occupied. The present state of affairs will give an idea to the critics of the Development Department, that it would not be advisable to approach the chief of the Development Department, to go on erecting buildings consisting of two-room tenements, there being no knowing as to who is going to occupy them, when ready.

Moreover, may I enquire, whether private landlords who have erected buildings, consisting of one-room tenement, are in a position to let the tenements at Ten Rupees a month, just as Development Department is charging Economic Rent. None yet has done so.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKERNY.

## UNTOUCHABILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The one argument which Orthodoxy advances against the brave Satyagrahis at Vaikom is that its Hindu Religion has condemned the so-called untouchables to eternal perdition in this life, that its custom has perpetuated it, and that the State has no business to intercede on behalf of the untouchables in this unholy revolt of the eternally damned. Gita, the Song Celestial is an authority accepted by all classes of Hindus, to whatever sect they may belong. Not even the orthodox Travancoreans dare refute this beautiful exposition of catholic Hinduism. Here are a few extracts from this accepted authority. Let the Hindu readers, orthodox Travancoreans in particular, read and re-read the following and then judge for themselves whether in the face of those extracts, it can still be asserted that Hinduism sanctions the existence and perpetuation of untouchability:—

"The men whose mind in sameness dwells
Transcend creation here and now:
Taint free is Brahm, and e'er the same
Therefore at rest in Brahm are they.
(V—19).

In Brahman wise. . . and humble, too,
In cow and lordly elephant,
In dog and dog's flesh-eater both,
The wisdom-eyed perceive the same.
(V—18).

His own self shrined in all that lives,
All creatures shrined within himself,
Thus sees the man in po se at-one,
With eye of sameness viewing All.
(VI—29).

The same to all that lives am I:
None do I hate,—I favour none.
Yet. . . they who worship Me with love,
They live in Me, in them I dwell.
(IX—29).

Yee, e'en if one deep-sunk in sin
But turns with single heart to Me,
A very saint must he be deemed,
For he has set his will aright.
(IX—30).

Not by Vedas, nor penances,
Nor charities, nor sacrifice
Am I to be seen in the way
That thou, O dearest friend, hast seen
(XI—53).

But by whole-hearted self-surrender
My Devotee can ever thus
See Me, and know Me as I am,
And merge in Me, Parantapa.
XI—55).

Hating none in all creation,
Friend of all, full of compassion,
Rid of "I" and "mine," forgiving,
Poised alike in pain and pleasure.
XII—13).

Equally fair to friend and foe.....
(XII—18).

The man of faith that wavers not,—and
full of love—is dear to Me.
(XII—19).

Ah-one with selfishness, brute force and
arrogance and lust and wrath,
In other forms, as in their own, these
evil-minded men hate Me.
(XVI—18).

These haters, evil, pitiless,
most vile men in all My worlds,
I constantly hurl back again
to birth in other godless wombs.
(XVI—19).

And because it is maintained that the State has no business to interfere in matters pertainting to religion, custom and long-standing practice, here is an extract from the Code of Manu, which is accepted as an authority by the orthodox, though not by many others:—

"A king who knows the revealed law, must enquire into the particular laws of classes, the laws or usages of districts, the customs of traders, and the rules of certain families, and establish their peculiar laws, *if they be not repugnant to the law of God.*"

Well, is the oppression, suppression and eternal damnation of a fifth of India's population by a handful of orthodox men in consonance with the "Law of God"? Is it not entirely against the "Law of God" for anyone to hold down another as his slave, to treat him as his perpetual vassal, to deny him freedom of speech motion and action, to condemn him as worse than a beast and, a bird, to segregate him to the worsh part of a city or town or village and compel him to a life of perpetual degradation? If not, the State has every right to drive out this pernicious custom of untouchability, lock, stock and barrel.

RELIGION, CUSTOM AND THE LAW.

Here is what the late Justice Ranade said in this connection:

"Whenever there is undeserved misery endured in a large number of cases, there is a ground for State interference, always supposing that the interference will lead to the redress of the wrong, better than any individual effort can accomplish.....all progress in social liberation tends to be a change from the law of status to the law of contract, from the restraints of family and caste customs to the self-imposed restraints of the free will of the individual."

Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.


### FOR THAT DROWSY FEELING AFTER MEALS

so common at this time of year try Pinkettes, the dainty little bowel and liver regulators to-night, and see how much better and brighter you'll feel to-morrow morning. Pinkettes dispel constipation, billiousness, sick headaches, dizziness, clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve Piles, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery. The vegetable laxative made by machinery. Of chemists, at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept 20.

Othello, Pearson, Hull.
Capo-di-Monti, Cafiero, Genoa.
R. I. M. Lawrence, Garison, Muscat
Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.

Sept 21.

## DEPARTURES.

Transbolt, Lazareff, Odessa.
Tysla, Berg, Calcutta.
Gurna, Shillinglaw, Rangoon.

## LOADING.

Sept. 20.

Steamer Capo-di-Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Golconda for Calcutta.
Steamer Mulbera for London.
Steamer Othello for Hull
Steamer City of Newcastle for Liverpool.

S. S. Othello:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Othello, 3,447 tons, Captain Pearson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Capo-di-Monti:—The M. Italiana's steamer Capo-di-Monti, 3,544 tons, Captain V. Cafiero, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain R. Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Transbolt:—The Russian Gun Boat, Transbolt, 6,869 tons, Captain J. Lazareff, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, and Perim, with arms and ammunition.

S. S. Tysla:—The Graham Trading Coy.'s steamer Tysla, 2,692 tons, Captain J. Berg, saile dyesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gurna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gurna, 3,218 tons, Captain W. G. Shillinglaw, sailed yesterday, from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, September 19.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Olympia 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
4 Falkenfels, 5,259, Karachi, L. Edward and Co.
5 Aki Maru, 3676, Japan, 20/9, N Y Kaisha.
6 Ratimura, 4,169, NF, 17/9, M M and Co.
7 Drachenfells, 4575, Colombo, NF—L Edwards.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
10 Karoa, 3607, Durban 1/10, M M and Co.
11 Kandahar 4153, Karachi N F, K Nixon & Co.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
15 City of Newcastle 4462 Karachi 26/9 K Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Murdoch 3683 Malabar 26/9 J Finlay and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905 Basrah 24/9, M M and Co.
3 Umvalosi, 1855, Dunkirk, 30/9, Graham and Co.
4 Varela, 1,992, Basrah, 19/9, M M and Co.
6 Gurna 3228, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
7 Tysla, 2,691, Calcutta, 20/9, Graham & Co.
9 Ormara 2978, N F, 19/9, M M & Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru, 4262 Kobe 24/9 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon 22/9 Scindia S N Co.
14 Chakla 1727 Karachi 20/9 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Golconda, 3203 NF, NF, M M and Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 16th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

### FROM LONDON.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Moreada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Markara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Mangola due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Madala due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Marcha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 20th September Agent W. & A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 28th September Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

### FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent James Findlay and Co.

### FROM HAMBURG.

Okenfels due about 25th September, Agent I. Edward Co.
Wartenfels due about 1st October, Agent I. Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 11th October, Agent I. Edward Co.
Trantenfels due about 19th October, Agent I. Edward Co.

### FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Simla due about 27th October, Agent Graham T Co.

### FROM ROTTERDAM

Aldijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co
Rovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

### FROM TRIESTE.

Gastein due about 7th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

### FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Halcric due about 21st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Knarsbro due about 1st October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Crisfield due about 6th October, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Venice due about 17th October, F F Campbell Co.
City of Boston due about 30th October. Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

### FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 29th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Altai Maru due about 6th October, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th October, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

### FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

### FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co
Karagola due about 4th October, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 18th October Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

## EXPORTS.

Sept. 20.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—59 bales wool, V Oomersey, 255 cwts Linseed oil cakes A Bhanji and Bros, 231 cwts Groundnut Oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co, 12 cwts Oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 2000 cwts Gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Macedonia for London:—150 cases Sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son, 4000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 3 bales Buffalo hides Tanned, I Tharia and Sons, 100 cwts Deer Horns J Rahimtoola, 9 bales Goat skins tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co, 1 bale Sheep skins tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co, 2 bales cow hides tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co, 5078 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—4,000 cwts Rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—8,000 cwts Rapeseed, Gorio Ltd, 500 cwts Linseed Gorio Ltd, 2,000 cwts Mowraseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Mulbera for Hull:—6,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 10 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co Ltd.

For Middlesbro:—500 tons, Manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—287 cwts Groundnut Oil cakes, Luxmanji Ebrahimji, 97 bales Hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co, 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 1,000 cwts Ajowanseed, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts Poppy seed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 1,601 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—38 bundles Woollen carpets, F Hajioff, 50 bales cotton grey yarn, J David and Co Ltd.

For Salonica:—3 bales cotton grey yarn, J David and Co Ltd.

S. S. Capo-di-Monti for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 5,800 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 2,200 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 3,500 cwts Groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd, 2,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros, 20 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 1,500 tons, Manganese Ore, K M Nathoo.

S. S. Othello for Middlesbro Dock:—1,000 tons Manganese Ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Bradavan for Antwerp:—6,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Umvalosi for Dunkirk:—13,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts Poppyseed, Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Aki Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S. S. Celebes Maru for Yokaichi:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—216 bales cotton, N Futehally

For Hongkong:—28 bales cotton Twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

## IMPORTS.

Sept. 20.

S. S. City of Manchester, from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon Co:—77 bales cotton P Goods, 114 cases cotton P Goods, 28 cases silk and cotton P Goods, 37 cases Woollen P goods, 100 cases Bricks, 26 cases Tissues, 10 bales Tissues, 15 bales cottons, 170 cases cottons, 37 cases wool and cotton P Goods, 41 cases cotton yarn, 1016 bundles yellow metal sheets, 1,623 bundles steel Hoops, 126 bundles Sanitary Earthenware, 283 pieces Sanitary Earthenware, 108 bundles yellow Metal Circles, 92 drums yellow Metal Circles, 59 drums Sulphide of Sodium, 11 bales Paper, 48 bundles Rice Bowls 10 cases Lead Plates, 100 cases Glycerine, 200 cases Common soap, 1,565 boxes common soap, 20 kegs Glaze powder, 78 barrels Taliow, 75 bags Disinfectant powder, 271 casks Tiles, 299 bundles Bars, 100 bundles Ginning Sundries, 191 cases Ginning Sundries, 185 cases Beer, 100 cases Galv Ridging, 28 cases Bolts and Nuts, 75 cases Cigarettes, 40 drums oil, 1646 boxes Tin plates, 1089 plates Hard Spelter, 155 Steel Flats, 1 474 bundles Steel Hoops, 332 bundles Galv Corr Sheets, 340 bundles Steel Circles, 400 bundles Tubes, 150 bundles Steel Ingots.

From Manchester:—225 bales old Newspaper, 177 bales Paper, 100 bales cotton yarn, 138 plus 169 cases cotton yarn, 573 cases cottons, 214 bales cottons, 246 bales cotton P Goods, 379 cases cotton P Goods, 53 cases cotton Goods, 100 bundles Galvd Corr Sheets, 10 drums Lubg Oil, 7 barrels Lubg Oil.

From Port Said:—26 cases Vermouth, 8 bales Corks.

# CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, September 22.)

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3277-22—Wadia G and Co. The Eastern Bank Ltdv Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manekchand and another v Anant Narayen Deolalikar, M B Chothia and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

440-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divagchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhary, Mulji Th and Co.

3523-23—Dastoor F and D, William Erskine Armhood and others v K D Brothers Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

4220-21—Mulla and M, G Otaki and Co. v C Pestonji and Kesnavlal Ardeshir H D and Co.

3553-21—Mulji Th. and Co. Nathuram Ghasiram Singhani v Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co., G B Pandya.

3733-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Nathuran Son of Shasiram, Mulji Th. and Co.

820-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Singhani Ghasiram Nathuram, Mulji Th. and Co.

217-18—Mulla and M, Messrs, Mamraj Rambhagat v Messrs Shibamal Ramchandra, Kharas and Co.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2345-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kaserbai widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr, Crawford B and Co.

2810-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr v Kesarbai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3251-22—Vachha and Co, Rukabdas Oomaji and Co v Pandurang Bhasker Rege Dabholker and J.

3298-22—Captain and V, Bai Dhanbai Cooverji Doctor v Bai Pirojbai widow and ors, Kharas and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3306-22—Pandia and Co, Rahimtoola Jivraj v Jamsetji R Driver, Vachha and Co.

3308-22—Craigie B and C, Alice Maude Roberts and anr v A D Shanks, Little and Co

3315-22—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bunwarilal Jeewanram, Kanga and Co.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Manekbai Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors, Jamsedji R and D.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.

3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1131-13—Patell and E Rahimtulla Meheralli and others, v Kassambhai Alibhoy, Payne and Co.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow, v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Patell and E, Payne and Co

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1256-23—Merwanji K and Co, Keshavlal Ponjaram and another v Mahomedaly, K Jethabhoy and others, Mehta S and Co, Thakoredas and D.

LONG CAUSES.

967-19—Manchershaw and N, Manilal Valji v Hathibhai Ishwarbhoy and others, Motichand and D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS. ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

2571-20—Thakoredas and Co, Ramkinson Kesardeo v Kisonram Jiwanram, Merwanji K and Co.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Kuverji Pitamber and Co, v Kabhai Vishal, Dubash and Co.

2045-22—Amarchand and M Chaturbhai Mangalbhai Patel v Bhimbalbhai Dadabhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

479-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Dorabji Mehenti v P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji K and D.

2440-19—Motichand and D, Kasturchand Sakalchand v Sha Nathalal Hukamchand and others, Raghvaya N and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2910-24—Dallas and Co, Ramji Vallabhdas v Jamnadas Javerbhai and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Muljі Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1901-24—Mehta L and Co, N H Moos, v Harakhchand Chunilal, Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H J. Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Hussein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2468-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahoemd Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Muljarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunnanmal Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D Gopaldas Tricumji v Daval Shamji and others.

1955-24—Matubhai J and M Chooharmal Kimatram v Lalji Ghelabhai and Co. Payne and Co.

2250-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Miramal Motilal and Co, Shaw and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

S-C-Ct-12/286-18—Manilal and Co, Byramji Hormusji, v Maneckbai widow and another, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

1850-23—Mulji Th and Co, Bai Kasturbai Goswami Shri 108 Dwarkalalji Vallabhlalji Maharaj, Dallas and Co.

2362-21—Jehangir M and S Odegram Shivram v Padamsey Putansy, Mulla and M

3001-23—Unwalla P and P, Bai Meherbai widow and another v J S Mehta and Co, Mehta L and C.

1054-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, v Vithaldas Iswardas Parekh and another, Amarchand and M.

2475-23M—Mathubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Mulchand and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5156-23—Deptnary F and D, Nesaroaj widow v Dayabhai Chaganlal, Motibhai J and S.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS. ON COMMISSION REPORT.

2146-20—Shams A Tyabji, Baba Sharma Kazi v amanat widow and others Pandia and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4475-22—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Hormusji Pavri and anr v Bezonji Burjorji Nadodwalla, M B Chothia and Co.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Syed Mulla and others v Mowji Pursnotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

4494-22—Shamrao M and H, Halimabai widow v Dada Umer and ors, Jhavery and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4495-22—Payne and Co, Mathradas Goculdas v Tullockchand Shapurjee and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Captain and V

4515-22—Unwalla P and P, Cooper and Cooper v The Asian Store Supplying Agency.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Haji Ahmed v Mahomed Haji Ahmed and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

4524-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Kaikhusru H Bilpudiwalla.

4560-22—Mulji Th and Co, Ahmed Hesham v Abde Rehman Haji Mahomed Aba, Edgelow G W and Co.

4568-22—Jamsetji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Balmer Lawri and Co, Payne and Co.

4587-22—Motichand and D, Jamsetji Ratanji and Co, v Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.

4588-22—Kanga and Co, Nathalal Hurjiwan v Khaliz Mahomed Mishri.

4609-22—Crawford B and Co, Turner Atherton and Co Ltd v The Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Mfg Co Ltd.

4611-22—Hiralal and Co, Manordas Sunderji and another v Ranchoddas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madanji Mohanji and Co v Jugjiwandas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.

4634-22—In Person—Lady Jambai widow v Manecklal Kissore, Patel, Jehangir G and B.

4637-22—Jamsetji R and D, Framroze Hormusji Ghadiali v B N Lang and another, Mehta L and Co.

4645-22—Smetham B and L, Kundlik Shivram Khandagale v Shanker Deoji Khandagale and others, Payne and Co., Amin and D.

4651-22—Manilal and K Adhansha Pandusha Podge v Ismailji Ebrahim Sardaria.

4674-22—Vachha and Co, Tekchand Mehra v L H Rijhumal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

4675-22—Malvi M P and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and another v Bai Ramabai widow, Mulla and M.

4688-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Kalu Ranchod, Amarchand and M.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 87.
FOR PERSONAL DECREE.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

920-22—Crawford B and Co, Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shahona v Solomon Aboodi Menashy Mayer Shahona and others, Little and Co.

789-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madhowji Mohanji and Co v Ramrikdas Srijanshan, Dharamsi D and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1018-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Ahmadally A Tohia, Jhavery and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2383-24—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd, v. Merwanji K and Co.

2389-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolaji and Co. Raghunath Tulsiram and another.

1848-24—Rele and Co, Karsondas Ladak v Magonlal Purshotamdas, Mohile P and G.

740-24—Purnanand C and J, Jamnadas Maganlal Kinarwalla v Chhotubhai Dayalji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.

2251-24—Pocha and Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed v Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.

1331-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Shanker Vithal Patki, Divekar and B

2271-24—Mermanji K and Co, Ibrahim Abdally Shamsudin v John E Minnitt Lt and another, In Person.

640-24—Manubhai and Co, Manubhai C Pandia v Bombay Minerls Colours and Electric Chemicals Co Ltd. and others Kanubhai and Co.

1453-24—Permanand C and J, Ratansy Jetha v Damoder Devidas, Motichand and D.

2236-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardha and Co, v Burjorji, Dossabhai Lavji, Khambatta and Co.

2469-24—Rele and Co, Anantrai Nandlal and Co, v S Narayen and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3639.—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Madhavji and Co.

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandan, Tyabji D and Co.

1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Mahukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.

5626-23—Thakoredas and Co., Dandbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.

1045-22—Mulla and M. Mistry Nanji Madhowji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr Payne and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Monsoon has again strengthened generally everywhere

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Bengal, Choto Nagpur, Bihar West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India (West), the Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras

A few falls also occurred in United Provinces, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Bassein four inches, Kyaukptu one, Tezpur two, Dhubri three, Shillong one, Jalpaiguri two, Mussoorees three, Bombay, Malegaon one and a half, Ahmednagar, Parbhani one, Nizamabad one and a half, Raichur, Chitaldrug one, Madura two.

Forecast.—Decrease in Assam.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 1924. | Total since 1st June, 1924. | June 1st to 20th Sept. 1922. | 1923. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 0 03 | 45 81 | 68 70 | 65 14 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) .. | 0 08 | 53 07 | 64 67 | 65 86 |
| Esplanade (Gov. Tej Hospital) .. | 0 04 | 51 04 | 64 93 | 68 42 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | 0 15 | 55 48 | 70 65 | 60 23 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 19

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.769 inches

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 81.2 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 77.6 „ |
| Dew Point .. .. .. .. | 75.9 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 84% „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 7.8 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | 86.7 „ |
| Minimum .. .. .. | 77.8 „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | SSE, ESE, E, NW, WNW, ENE. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. | 101 miles |
| Fall of Rain .. .. .. | 0.03 inches |
| Total fall during month .. | 6 18 „ |
| Do. do. year .. .. | 45.81 „ |
| Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 20th Sept. .. .. | 0.00 „ |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sep | h. m. | ft. in. | Sep. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Sat. | 20 | 2 59 | 26 9 | 20 | 10 4 | 21 6 |
| | | 14 55 | 26 5 | | 22 14 | 19 4 |
| Sun. | 21 | 3 59 | 24 5 | 21 | 12 25 | 21 9 |
| | | 15 20 | 23 3 | | 23 52 | 19 8 |
| M. | 22 | 5 15 | 24 1 | 22 | 6 45 | 17 3 |
| | | 16 38 | 23 1 | | 19 10 | 16 2 |
| Tu. | 23 | 7 10 | 24 4 | 23 | 13 53 | 21 2 |
| | | 18 41 | 23 2 | | .. | .. |
| W. | 24 | 8 22 | 25 1 | 24 | 1 19 | 19 4 |
| | | 20 10 | 23 11 | | 14 46 | 20 3 |
| Th. | 25 | 9 7 | 26 0 | 25 | 2 15 | 18 8 |
| | | 21 9 | 25 1 | | 15 24 | 19 2 |
| F. | 26 | 9 42 | 26 10 | 26 | 3 12 | 17 10 |
| | | 21 51 | 26 3 | | 15 59 | 18 2 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and at Delhi humidity is in excess. Temperature was as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Agra moisture in the air is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual; the minimum was almost normal.

Sand and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.50 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer. Temperature was almost normal except at the aforesaid station, where the minimum was lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.93 inches of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.61 inches, Surat 0.57 inches, Ahmedabad 0.82 inches and Indore 0.25 inches. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Neemuch. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has 0.21 inches of rain, Akola 0.15 inches, Nagpur 0.14 inches and Chanda 0.18 inches. Skies lightly clouded over the northwest of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Raipur. Maximum temperature was below normal in the south of the division; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Marmagao reports 0.36 inches of rain and Karwar 0.35 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86deg.7 (2deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 77deg.0 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.57 inches of rain, Ahmadnagar 0.32 inches, Poona 0.14 inches and Aurangabad 0.29 inches. Skies are moderately clouded over south Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Sholapur and Bijapur; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and has extended in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan and Guierat and local in west Rajputana, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Masulipatam 2.12 inches, Cuddapah 0.19 inches and Madras 0.43 inches.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th Sept. 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened in Upper Burma but remains active in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces east, Central India West, the west Central Provinces and Modras excluding Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Gujarat and the Konkan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report were:—Shillong two inches; Hazaribagh one and a half; Darbhanga two; Gorakhpur one; Bahraich one and a half; Parbhani, Hanamkonda two; Kodaikanal one; Cocanada one and a half.

## OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPT. 1924.

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date. | Normal, 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan .. .. .. | | 9.15 | 4.98 | +4.17 |
| Rawalpindi .. .. .. | | 23.78 | 22.05 | +1.73 |
| Lahore .. .. .. | | 14.38 | 14.66 | —0.28 |
| Hissar .. .. .. | | 7.13 | 10.99 | —3.86 |
| Ambala .. .. .. | | 19.81 | 22.50 | —2.69 |
| Delhi .. .. .. | | 19.84 | 21.69 | —1.85 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra .. .. .. .. | | 21.06 | 22.52 | —1.46 |
| Mainpuri .. .. .. | | 30.92 | 21.88 | +9.04 |
| Jhansi .. .. .. | | 37.95 | 31.46 | +6.49 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 0.07 | 43.05 | 30.40 | +1325 |
| Allahabad .. .. .. | | 35.72 | 32.33 | +3.39 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. .. .. | | 1.50 | 2.22 | —0.72 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | | 2.25 | 5.59 | —3.64 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer .. .. .. | | 30.42 | 17.96 | +1246 |
| Jaipur .. .. .. | | 30.41 | 21.15 | +1026 |
| Kotah .. .. .. | | 42.75 | 25.43 | +1726 |
| Mount Abu .. .. .. | | 9.18 | 56.89 | +7.29 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. .. | | 5.14 | 12.98 | —7.84 |
| Dwarka .. .. .. | | 3.81 | 12.23 | —8.47 |
| Veraval .. .. | 0.93 | 14.66 | 16.93 | —2.27 |
| Rajkot .. .. .. | | 22.80 | 23.85 | —1.05 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 0.61 | 9.33 | 19.24 | —9.91 |
| Gujarat— | | | | |
| Surat .. .. | 0.57 | 41.17 | 37.35 | +3.82 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 0.82 | 23.30 | 24.02 | —0.72 |
| Deesa .. .. .. | | 29.40 | 22.98 | +6.48 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch .. .. .. | | 25.92 | 26.43 | —0.51 |
| Indore .. .. | 0.25 | 30.24 | 29.00 | +1.24 |
| Central Provinces— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. .. .. | | 55.22 | 47.84 | +7.38 |
| Saugor .. .. .. | | 39.44 | 39.51 | —.93 |
| Hosangabad .. | 0.06 | 37.52 | 45.28 | —6.76 |
| Khandwa .. .. | 0.21 | 22.99 | 25.19 | —2.

# COMMERCIAL.

## BRITISH MARKET REPORTS.

### MANCHESTER MARKET.

#### PIECE GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 3.

The cloth market is again much healthier in tone, and, whilst our list of prices is not substantially altered from last week, the attitude of manufacturers is generally much stiffer as a result of the firmer position in which spinners have been placed as a result of the holiday stoppages in Oldham and Bolton. Some manufacturers, of course, have failed to secure a full share of the business offering, but others who sold freely when cotton dropped on the Bureau report are now very much more difficult to deal with, and many are insisting on a better price basis.

India markets have again proved the most prolific contributors to demand. For Calcutta a very useful business has been booked in grey shirtings, bleaching and printing cloths, dhoolies, and jacconets, and miscellaneous transactions have been recorded for Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi. Deliveries of dhootie and jacconet styles have in many instances been extended into the coming year, and for early shipment lots a remunerative price basis can be established.

The civil upheaval in China has interfered to a considerable extent with the smooth progress of negotiations for greys and whites for Shanghai, but merchants have not been wholly devoid of inquiry, and some of the bookings recorded have been of moderately substantial weights. Bleaching fabrics have attracted attention from buyers for Java and Singapore, and efforts to secure stock lots of grey staples for Egypt and the Levant have been persistently made, but not always successful owing to the limits imposed. American markets continue to afford demand for voiles, poplins, and sateens. The higher rates which spinners are now demanding for yarns suitable for these cloths have, however, impeded successful negotiations.

A distinctly better market exists for all counts and qualities of American twist and weft. Cops and beams are alike well supported, and for some numbers, dhootie and jacconet counts in particular, a marked scarcity is noted. The shortage of 32's and 54's. American weft might almost be said to amount to a famine, and as demand increases spinners' margins are beginning to widen. Hopes are accordingly being entertained in some quarters that an extension of working hours in the American section may soon be possible. It is too early yet, however, to anticipate with confidence this much-to-be-desired result. Egyptian yarns remain in steady demand.

#### JUTE.

DUNDEE, Sept. 3.

Raw jute is rising again in price. At the beginning of the week it was up in some cases and down in others as much as 15s. These erratic fluctuations were causing concern, with the result that the steady buying which seemed to be setting in fell off. All that the market has had to go on have been the very imperfect returns as to crop and acreage. It will probably be next month before the final forecast is received, and until then no one can say what the result of the yield will be.

Just now the prices of the raw material are rising rapidly, and buying is on the increase. Spinners are badly in need of the right qualities, and with the price £13 in advance of last year's they cannot afford to make mistakes.

The firmer position of the raw material has sent the yarn prices up, and though business has not been markedly active, a persistent demand is apparent. The truth is that yarns can look after themselves; the artificial reduction in output has guaranteed a market for whatever is now produced. Delivery is a vital question, and some orders are being booked in advance of the trade in order to secure it.

Hessians show little activity, except the 10oz. 40in. variety, but sacking and tarpauling maintain their position.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, August-September, £36; groups, £34, 15s.; Red SCC actuals, £34; daisee 2. October-November, £35; Tossa 2, £37. Yarns, 8lb. cops, 5.13 (3s. 5d.) and 5.25 (3s. 6d.); spools, 5.25 (3s. 6d.); sacking chains, 5.38 (5 3/8d.); hessian chains, 5.50 (5½d.). Chested hessians, 11 por., 10½oz., 40in., 4.75 (4 3/4d.); 10 por., 10oz., 40in., 4.50 (4½d.); 9½oz., 40in., 4.31 (4 5-16d.); 8oz., 40in., 3.83 (3 10/12d.); floor-cloth, 76in., 9½oz., 8.25 (8¼d.).

#### COAL.

CARDIFF, Sept. 2.

The Welsh steam coal market has developed a less confident tone during the past week, and the volume of new business passing has perceptibly contracted. The apprehensions expressed, both by coal-owners and miners, relative to the possible adverse influence of the Dawes Scheme upon the coal industry has disquietened exporter, who, fearing difficulty in disposing of supplies against increased German competition, are loath to book forward speculatively. Inquiries are moderate, but far from active, and principally directed to leading Admiralties, which continue a well-booked and firm feature. France is buying fair quantities and South American inquiries are good. With Italy a steady new business is passing. Elsewhere demand is slow and below normal.

The slow materialisation of new business has caused a weakening in prices for all but prompt positions, and, with the trend of the market uncertain, buyers are holding off.

Best Admiralty large is scarce, mainly through restricted outputs and no genuine demand. Specials are good at 29s., with ordinary best's very steady at 26s. 6d. Seconds are very irregular and, as old orders run out, prices are weakening, quotations ruling 26s. 6d., 27s. 6d. Dry coals meet a limited attention and plentifully offer at 26s. 6d., 27s., with ordinaries sluggish at 25s. Monmouthshire collieries have booked a good forward business, but support is needed for spot loading. Black veins are generally steady at 25s. 6d., 26s., Westerns are not so good at 25s., 25s. 6d., and Eastern Valleys are quiet and easy at 23s. 6d., 25s.

Small coals are weakening, with best steams finding difficulty in maintaining 17s. Good bunkers offer readily at 16s. maximum, with cargo brands abundant down to 13s.

Apart from one or two special brands, coke demand is negligible, with quotations nominal at 52s. 6d. specials and down to 32s. 6d. others. A restricted demand passes for patent fuel, with prices weak at 27s., 28s. 6d.

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s report for the week ending August 21, 1924 is as follows:—

Cotton:—The tendency to raise crop figures has been the feature of the market during the last few days and the average estimate now is probably over rather than under 13,000,000 Bales. The development of this idea is due largely to practically all the published condition reports being accompanied by yield indications figured on the Government pars as given in our last letter, and the reliability of those pars as guides is highly problematical. Aside from that, however, Southern advices reaching the market are nearly unanimous in reporting the crop in splendid shape and whether these advices are exaggerated on the big crop side, as much as they have been at times on the small crop side, can only be shown by final results; one feature is quite noticeable, and that is that we hear a great deal of the fine crop in some localities, with little said about the spots that are very nearly failures, according to well-known careful observers and the official weekly weather reports.

Scepticism as to the durability of the brilliant outlook may be warranted, especially as it is undoubtedly due to some interest, and existence of a large short interest, and furthermore there is still plenty of time for a radical change to take place, but meanwhile there is hardly any doubt that the Bureau Report on Saturday will practically confirm the large crop view, so that for some time at least, the tangible evidence will be decidedly against the probability of a return to the high price levels to which the market had become accustomed, especially as offerings of actual will be constantly increasing and there will certainly be some pressure to sell in the sections that have good yields.

We believe the settlement of the reparations question will before long have a decidely beneficial effect on world trade, and that as a result even a large crop will be well taken care of ultimately, but it will take time for the necessary development of details and meanwhile it is quite probable that more cotton will be for sale than the world is ready to absorb at the present price level. We are of the opinion, therefore, that for some time the course likely to prove profitable would be to sell moderately on fair bulges.

Coffee:—General sentiment here continues bullish with stress constantly being laid on the deficient supply owing to the present crop promising to be small and the chance of possible injury to the next, which, however, appears so far to progress very favorably. Little is said about Brazil's credit, which has been seriously damaged by the revolution, before the outbreak of which a loan was badly needed; there is liftle prospect now of its being put through and the only other way to get money would appear to be free sales of coffee; we therefore look for a relaxation of the situation before long unless the coming crop is seriously damaged.

Sugar:—The market has had rather a firm appearance with rather active demand for granulated, and it looks as if prices might be maintained for the balance of the season. The outlook for the more distant future, however, does not seem encouraging, as all indications point to larger crops, both cane and beet, and we rather think sales of the distant positions on bulges would be advisable.

The Chicago Market:—All grains have been soft on improved weather, heavy receipts and rather slack demand, in addition to the natural tendency to work for a good reaction after the spectacular advance. Corn was also affected by quite a large business put through in Argentine corn, which competition will doubtless continue to serve as a check to excessive boosting. Sentiment is quite general that further declining markets must be expected for a while.

### JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C and F Calcutta.— | |
| October/December sellers | 22/3 |
| January/March sellers | 22/6 |
| June/July sellers | 20/1½ |
| Fine White Java C and F Bombay.— | |
| January/March sellers | 22/8 |
| Fine White Java C and F Karachi.— | |
| January/March sellers | 22/8 |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 20, 5 p.m.

Ready prices for both Java and Mauritius Crystal sugar remained unchanged. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 1,400 bags showing a poor record of ontake.

Our Forward Prices declined throughout in all positions by 2 to 3d. per cwt. for Java, Continental Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar. The Market on the whole ruled steady but quite.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Shipment August/September Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:
Shipment November/December Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:
Shipment November/December Sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:
Ready Rs. 20/6 per cwt.
Shipment August Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September/October 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 17/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 20/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 11/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 575.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 635.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 625.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165¾.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 307¼.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.15.
London—Switzelrand Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.10.
London—Rome Liras 102.06.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market
Tele. Transfers 1/5 5/8—firm
Bar Gold £ 4/12/9—firm.
Bar Silver Spot 34 11/16—Quiet.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stockholm | | 16.76 |
| Christiania | | 32.38 |
| Amsterdam | | 11.61 |
| Switzerland | | 23.63 |
| Belgium | Yesterday's | 89.98 |
| Athens | ,, | 250.50 |
| Prague | | 148.75 |

London, Sept. 19.

Rentes 3 per cent 52 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 11/16
Closing tone of Silver.—India and China sold.—Quiet.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days markee loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

New York, Sept. 19.

Demand Bills 446000

London, Sept. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 84.25
Exchange on London in Germany 18,730,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.90

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

### STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £96¼ no Change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/4 no Change.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/8 plus 1/8.
Conversion Loan £78 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 100 ⅞ no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent 108 1/4 no change
Consols 2½ per cent 46½ nominal no Change.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 no change.
Govet. Securities 3 per cent 55 no Change.

### BULLION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/6/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/13.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/14.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/15.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/15.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Bar gold ready s. 92-9.
Silver ready d. 34-11.
Silver forward d. 34-11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—Market uncertain but steady at the close. Buyers scarce, China sold.

London, Sept. 19.

Weekly Bullion shipment £ 18630

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 19928 Rs. 103/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 73/8

### SHARES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 51, Central Bank 24 and Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 472/8, Bombay Cotton 600xd, Bombay Dyeing 813/12, Bradbury 570, Century 412/8, Cent. India 557/8, Colaba Land 177/8, Coorla 197/8, Crescent 274/8xd, Dawn 695, Edw. Sassoon 207/7xd, Elphistone 45, Fazulbhoy 957/8xd, Finlay 725, Globe 70, Gokak 111/4 Ind. Bleaching 227/8, Ind. Malwa 422/8, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kastoorchand 205, Khatao 225, Kohinoor 1400, Laxmi Cotton 4850xd, Madhowji 307/8, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2900 Morarji 3100n, New Great 447/8, New City 365, Pabani 391/4xd, Pearls 695xd, Phoenix 500xd, Simplex 292/8, Swan 900, Swadeshi 612/8, Tata Mill 265 and Vishnu Cotton 1835xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B. Burma 332/8, B. Burma N. I 80, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/12, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 77/8, Katni Defd. 189, New India 17, Shivrajpur 44/8, Tata Iron Ord. 16/4, Tata Iron Defd. 58/12, Tata Hydro 755xd and Scindia Steam 8/15.

London, Sept. 19.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £19¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £ 130.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £ 42 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £ 6 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

## BOMBAY MARKET

### COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

A further advance of 25 to 35 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on Commission Houses buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 22 points up. The improvement was due to local buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th instant as follows:—

"Growing general feeling in favour of cotton."

As regards the local market, following the recovery in American prices here have to-day somewhat improved, but the market still lacks strength and support from the trade. Unless there should be a great improvement in the offtake, we do not think that prices will maintain at their present level.

In response to a moderate advance in New York, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning at Rs. 430 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May delivery. At the outset, some jobbers began to sell with the result that the price declined to Rs. 447½ but on profit-taking the rate improved to Rs. 450. Around this level, several offices and Marwari operators again sold which caused the value to give way again to Rs. 448 and after some slight fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 448½ at which price the Marwari Bazar closed. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 445 and going up half a rupee, declined to Rs. 444½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs and closed at Rs. 445 at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December/January delivery opened to-day at Rs. 423 and on offices' selling the rate declined to Rs. 419 but the price gradually began to improve on Marwari Jobbers' buying to Rs. 422. Again giving way to Rs. 419½ in sympathy with the decline in Broach, the price recovered to Rs. 421 on scattered buying and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 419½; whilst Oomra for March 1925 delivery after having opened at Rs. 415/16 gave way to Rs. 413 in response to the decline in the December/January Oomra contract but the rate steadily improved to Rs. 416 on Jobbers buying. This price was, however, not maintained as on a prominent Indore operator selling the rate again gave way to Rs. 413 which was the rate quoted at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal for December/January delivery was in the beginning quoted at Rs. 373/74 but the rate during the day declined and at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 370.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and about 1,000 only were reported to have been sold chiefly to Millwalas.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P. M

Bombay, September 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | .. | 445 |
| ,, Good Bengal Dec/Jan. | .. | 366 |
| Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. | .. | 416 |
| Fine Oomra .. March | .. | 409 |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 8,600 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. | 560 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | 1,250 |
| Mid Americans Spot.— | |
| Universal Standard more business | 13.54 |
| Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis | 24.70 |
| New York 11 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).— | |
| October | 22.50 |
| January | 22.12 |
| March | 22.40 |
| New York Noon Call.— | |
| October | 22.56 |
| January | 22.19 |
| March | 22.45 |
| New Orleans 10 A.M.— | |
| October | 21.74 |
| January | 21.91 |

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

| Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool. | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.76 plus .22 |
| January | 12.63 plus .20 |
| March | 12.71 plus .18 |
| May | 12.75 plus .18 |

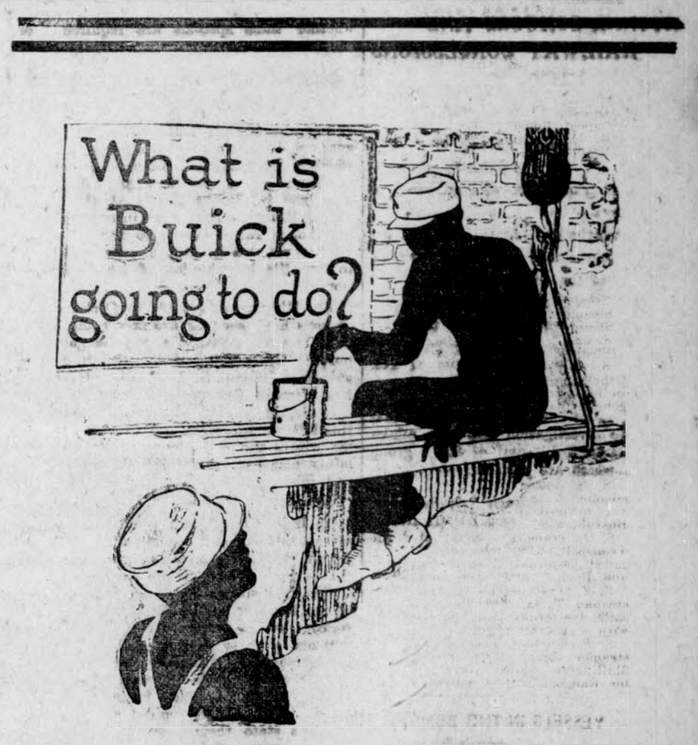
### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G Bengal,— | |
| Good | 10.00 |
| Fully Good | 10.40 |
| Fine | 10.80 |
| No. 1 Oomra.— | |
| Good | 10.20 |
| Fully Good | 10.70 |
| Fine | 11.20 |
| M. G. Broach,— | |
| Good | 10.40 |
| Fully Good | 10.80 |
| Fine | 11.20 |
| M. G. Scinde.— | |
| Good | 9.90 |
| Fully Good | 10.40 |
| Fine | 10.70 |

CLOSING PRICES

| Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool.— | Liverpool, Sept. 19. |
|---|---|
| September | 13.16 plus .22 |
| October | 12.76 plus .22 |
| November | 12.65 plus .22 |




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 12.60 | plus .20 |
| January | 12.63 | plus .20 |
| February | 12.66 | plus .19 |
| March | 12.71 | plus .18 |
| April | 12.72 | plus .18 |
| May | 12.75 | plus .18 |
| June | 12.67 | plus .16 |
| July | 12.67 | plus .16 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool Sept. 20.

| Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.76 unchanged |
| January | 12.61 —2 |
| March | 12.69 —.2 |
| May | 12.72 —.3 |

London, Sept. 20

Tele. Transfers 1/5 11/16 firm.
Bar Silver Spot 34 13/16 firm.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, Sept. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 4,000 Bales |
| ,, Forwarded | 55,000 Bales |
| ,, Imports | 18,000 Bales |
| ,, Stock | 344,000 Bales |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 33,800 Bales |

### COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 12.82 | —.4 |
| November | 12.71 | plus .6 |
| January | 12.67 | ,, .4 |
| March | 12.78 | ,, .7 |
| May | 12.78 | ,, .3 |
| Egyptians:— | | |
| November | 19.60 | |
| January | 18.10 | |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton.— | |
| Day's Receipts at all U S Ports | 43,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 6,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 8,000 |
| Futures at New York:— | |
| October | 22.62 plus .37 |
| December | 22.07 plus .22 |
| January | 22.13 plus .25 |
| March | 22.43 plus .27 |
| Spot Ctoton at New York | 22.90 plus .40 |
| Spot Coton at New Orleans | 21.75 plus .25 |
| Futures at New Orleans. | |
| October | 21.73 plus .23 |
| January | 21.95 plus .24 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 17 11/16 |
| Silver Foreign mined | 69 1/8 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 19.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports 289,000 Bales
,, Exports to Great Britain 90,000 Bales
,, Exports to France and Conttnent 116,000 Bales.
,, Exports to Japan 10,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 399,000 Bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 402,000 Bales.

### CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

| Futures at New York:— | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 22.62 | plus .37 |
| December | 22.07 | plus .22 |
| January | 22.13 | plus .25 |
| March | 22.43 | plus .27 |
| | New York Sept. 20 | |
| Futures at New York | | |
| October | 22.55 | —.7 |
| December | 21.95 | —.12 |
| January | 22.05 | —.8 |
| March | 22.28 | —.15 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 21.80 plus .35 |
| October | 20.90 ,, .35 |
| November | 18.90 ,, .35 |
| December | 18.30 ,, .45 |
| January | 18.00 ,, .45 |
| February | 17.83 ,, .48 |
| March | 17.75 ,, .48 |
| April | 17.70 ,, .51 |
| May | 17.65 ,, .53 |
| June | 17.61 ,, .54 |
| July | 17.57 ,, .55 |

### MANCHESTER MARKET

The market was firm with increased enquiry, yarns irregular and little doing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Painters' Cloth | 4 7/6 |
| Water Twist | 2 9½ |

### WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 56/9
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct sellers 58/-
Tone.—Easier.
Australian Sept./Oct. value 59 Firm.
Choice White Karachi paid for Sept./Oct sellers 58/7½
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct value 57/9
Tone:—Firm.
Cargo, South Australian paid for Jan. shipment 58/9
Cargo, New South Wales paid for Aug. shipment 61.

### LINSEED.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—
September October sellers £22 7/8
Tone.—Opened Steady, closed easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
October/December sellers 42/-
January/April sellers 41/-

### BARLEY

London, Sept. 19.

Barley, Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 44/9

### SEEDS

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed La Flata Argentine opened fully steady but closed with easy tendency for Sept./Oct sellers £20 7/8 shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Sept./Oct. sellers £11 1/8
Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct quoted £30½

### RAPESEED

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers £22 3/4
Toria Sept./Oct. sellers £23.
Brown Cawnpore £22,—sellers for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hull.
Yellow Cawnpore Sept./Oct sellers £23 1/4
Yellow Guzerat Sept./Oct. £23 3/4
Tone:—Firm with full prices

London, Sept. 19.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for Oct./Nov. shipment to Hamburg at £22 ¼ and in Wheat, Cargo, Northern Manitoba for Oct/Nov shipment at 55/3. In Australian, Cargo, for January shipment at 58/9 and in Parcel, Choice White Karachi for October shipment at 58/7½.
Linseed, quiet. Cottonseed, quiet. Linseed Oil, easier. Wheat, firm. Rice, quiet

### RUBBER.

London, Sept. 19.

Para Up River Fine Spot O/N 14 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Firm with good demand, September 14 3/8.

### METALS.

London, Sept. 19.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4
Standard Copper G M B £62 1/4
Copper Braziers £82½
Yellow Metal 7 ⅝
Hard Spelter nominal 28
Corrugated sheets £ 18 3/4.

London, Sept. 19.

Tin Block £ 234½

### STOCK EXCHANGE.

Barsi Light Railway have declared final dividend at the rate of 3 per cent and a bonus of 4 per cent, making total distribution for the year of 12 per cent.

## NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND RAILWAY CONCESSIONS

### INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The following questions were answered in the Assembly:—

Mr. Bhubanananda Das:—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the:

(a) report of the Liquidators,

(b) report of the creditors' committee,

(c) opinion of five counsels of these reports on the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd.?

The Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: Yes.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have the Government taken to secure investigation into the affairs of the Alliance Bank and of the group of companies, which are promoted and run by Boultons?

(b) whether Government intended to send down a special officer for a simultaneous examination of all the books of the various companies?

(c) whether Government have abandoned the intention of punishing the guilty parties if any in connection with the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla?

Answer:—(a) (b) (c) The Alliance Bank is being wound up Voluntarily and Government have taken no part in the investigation of Bank's affairs, but they are now taking the opinion of their legal advisers in India as to what action it is possible and advisable for them to take and have forwarded copies of the reports of the liquidators and Committee of investigation to the Secretary of State for such action as the authorities in England may consider it possible to take.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das: (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the judgment of:

(i) the Bombay High Court on the Directors of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

(ii) the Calcutta High Court on the Directors of the Alliance Bank ouf Simla, Ltd.?

(b) Is it a fact that the Calcutta Judgment is based on Section 235 of the Indian Companies Act?

(c) Do Government contemplate to prosecute any of the directors and officers under Sections 236 and 237?

Answer: (a) Yes. (b) I would refer the Hon. Member to the reply which I have just given to question No. 1869.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das:—Will Government be pleased to state whether any of the liquidators of the Alliance Bank, Development Trust of India and other companies with which Boultons were associated, have found it difficult to secure the presence in India of the Boultons or some of the Directors, and Managers of these concerns?

Answer:—Government has no information other than that given in the report of the investigation Committee.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das:—Will Government be pleased to state if they contemplate any amendment to the Indian Company's act to safeguard the interest of the investors and to prevent frauds hereafter?

Answer:—The Government have noted from time to time various points in which an amendment of the Indian Company's Act requires consideration, but they are unable to indicate at present when they are likely to bring in a Bill on the subject.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Reforms Enquiry Committee have gone into the question of territorial distribution of provinces under linguistic basis? (b) If the reply be in the negative, do the Government propose to request the Committee to investigate the same?

Answer: (a) Government have no information on the subject.

(b) A copy of the Hon. Member's question and my reply will be forwarded to the Committee for information.

CONTROL OF IMPERIAL BANK.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das:—(a) What steps are Government taking to transfer the control of Currency to the Imperial Bank of India? (b) Do Government contemplate close control on the management of the Imperial Bank as a State Bank so that there will be no undue profiteering?

Reply by Sir Basil Blackett:—

(a) The Government regard this suggestion as premature for the moment. (b) The Government have no reason for regarding as insufficient the amount of control allowed under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das:

(a) Is it a fact that the G. I. P. Railway is running a third class race special between Bombay and Poona at a reduced fare which also includes the admission charge to the Poona race course? (b) Was the Railway Board consulted by this Railway before it introduced these third class race specials? (c) Was the Government of India consulted by the Railway Board before it sanctioned such race specials? (d) Are the race specials at the concession rate meant to be a source of income to Railways?

Reply by Mr. C. D. M. Hindley.

(a) Yes. (b) No. (c) Those specials were not sanctioned by the Board, nor was such sanction necessary. (d) Yes.

Mr. N. M. Joshi:—May I ask if Government will enquire whether the Central Advisory Committee were consulted before introducing the running of these race specials?

Mr. A. L. Parsons:—No, it was not considered necessary.

Mr. N. M. Joshi:—May I ask Government to consult the Local Advisory Committees to whether third class passengers were anxious to have these third class specials for themselves?

Mr. A. L. Parsons:—My first reply related to the Advisory Committee. I am not prepared to suggest to the agent that he should consult the Local Advisory Committee, as he is able to see for himself whether these specials are required or not.

CONCESSIONS AND STUDENTS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Bhubananda Das:—(a) Will Government be pleased to inform the House whether week-end and other concessions prevalent before the War are now being introduce in all the Railways? (b) Which of the Railways have now introduced such concessions rates? (c) Do the Railway Board propose to instruct other Railways to expedite introduction of such concessions?

Mr. Hindley:—(a) and (b) Certain concessions have been or are now being introduced on the Assam Bengal, Bengal Nagpur, B. B. & C. I., Burma, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, G. I. P. Rly., H. E. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State, Jodhpur-Bekanir, M. S. M., N. W. and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways. (c) This is a matter with in the competence of Railway administration, as is shown by the reply to (a and (b).

Bhubananda Das:—

(a) Is it a fact that students of National schools and colleges are not allowed to enjoy the benefit of travel by concession rates? (b) Is it a fact that the Conference of Railway Agents and managers have decided not to allow boys of National schools and colleges such concessions? (c) Was Government a party to this action? (d) Are Government aware that there are numerous institutions in India known as National Schools where education is imparted to Indian children and youths? (e) Will Government state their reasons why such scholars may not enjoy travel on Indian Railways at concession fares?

Reply by Mr. C. M. Hindley:—(a) Concessions are allowed by Railways to children attending primary and secondary schools (teaching up to the primary middle high school or entrance standards) recognised by the Educational Departments and to students of colleges affiliated to a recognised University. (b) Not so far as Government are aware. (c) Does not arise. (d) Yes. (e) So far as Government are aware, they have not been approached by those responsible for the establishment of National schools in opposition to schools recognised by the Educational Department for the grant of the concession referred to.

Mr. Chamanlal:—Do I understand that such concessions will be granted if applications are made by National schools?

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons:—We have not considered the question.

Mr. D. B. T. Rangachariar:—When the authorities of these recognised schools applied to the Railway Board to grant these concessions, was it at their request that these concessions were granted?

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons:—I cannot say.

Mr. B. Das:—Is Government aware of the fact that the B. B. & C. I. Railway refused these concessions to the students of National schools and it was on the ground that the rules as sanctioned by the Railway Board do not permit of such sanction.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons:—I am not aware of it. It may be true.

Mr. B. Das:—I will send the Hon. Member a copy of the whole correspondence.

## CHEMICALS MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

Caustic Soda and Hydrosulphide kept ruling easy. American Caustic soda which has been largely in demand changed hands at Rs. 21/12/0 per cwt. Hydrosulphide of Soda changed hands at Rs. 0/12/6. Bleaching Powder witnessed a merry-climb-up in price and is quoted at Rs. 35 or so—a sudden rise of 20 per cent in view of extreme scarcity. Bichromate of Potash kept quiet at Rs. 40. Zinc-Chloride, Litharge, Aniline Salt and Antimony Salt are booked at usual prices which are steady. There is little interest in the market, the consumers are very slow in buying.

Quotations are:—

Emsom salt Rs. 5.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/8/0
Bleaching Powder Rs. 35
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0//3/3
Caustic Soda Rs. 22/4/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 6.
Maize starch Rs. 16.
Coopperas green Rs.4
Acetic acid Rs. 0/8/0
Aniline salt Rs. 0/10/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 26
Biehromate Potash Rs. 40
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0/12/6
Zinc Chloride Rs. Rs. 20
Farina Rs. 15/4/0
Bichromate soda Rs. 20
Oxalic acid Rs. 2/8/0

## COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

The market has no lively feature during the course of this week. The prices are almost lying flat. Business is very limited. Alizarine prices have again come down to Rs. 80/85 per cwt. Indenthrines are steady. Rhodomine had good demand at Rs. 9 per lb. Sulphur Black is steady and meets with good forward business. Ni-rosene Crystals and Heemtine Crystals had some local demands.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 84
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs 85.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-I.P. Rs. 80.
Congo red Rs. 1/8/0
Nigrosene XIs Rs. 1/8/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/4/0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3/6/0
Sulphur Black Rs. 1
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 2/12/0.
Meiachite Green Rs. 3/8/0
Magenta XIs Rs. 5/12/0
Hemetine XIs Rs. 1/6/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/4/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8
Fast red Rs. 5

Chairman, Executive Committee, British Empire Exhibition, Madras, has issued a communique to announce that the exhibition will close early in November, this year when the special officer in charge of the Madras Court will leave for India and that no more consignment of exhibits should be sent for display or for sale at the Madras Court of the British Empire Exhibition.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

Mrs. Alyee Robb residing at Victoria Cross Lane, has filed a complaint against James Lorimer charging him with cheating and criminal breach of trust. It appears Mrs. Robb is the widow of the late Mr. Warton who died in April last leaving her a sum of money which was invested in Government Securities. Accused was a boarder of the complainant and put a suggestion forward to Mrs. Robb that she should enter into partnership with him to trade in German goods containing perfumery hardware and toys. Each were to contribute Rs. 5,000 into the capital account. On the 28th August last, the accused accompanied the complainant to the Imperial Bank where she sold securities valued at Rs. 5,000 and opened an account in the name of James Warton and Coy., with Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons. The same day the complainant left for Poona where she remained for ten days and requiring some money wired to Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons and received a reply that a balance of Rs. 8/7/0 only was standing to the credit of James Warton and Coy. The police have arrested James Lorimer and his account books are seized and further enquiries are in progress.

### DEBTS LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday morning the death of Miss Dinbai Banaji Lala aged 20 years, a servant of Mrs. Pirojbai Dadajishah Minbatwalla, residing on the third floor of Taj Building at Gowalia Tank Road.

Miss Pirozbai Banaji Lala, a nurse in the Parsi Lying in Hospital, Fort, said, the deceased was her sister. She last saw her alive at the Hospital at 3 p.m. on the 17th instant. She had not seen witness for three years. She had not quarrelled. Deceased told witness that she was with Mrs. Minbat-walla, who was treating her well. She said nothing about any debt or about her having purchased clothes in her (witness) name. She had not asked witness to buy anything. Witness heard on Thursday at about 4 p.m. from Mrs. Minbat-walla that Dinbai (deceased) had fallen from a window. Witness went and saw the dead body. She did not suspect foul play.

Mrs. Putlibai Dhanjishah Minbat-walla said deceased was her servant for the last eight months. She lived in her (witness') house.

On Thursday at about 1—15 p.m. a cloth merchant came and demanded from deceased money due to him. Deceased had given him her sister's name and address instead of her own and the man said she had given him trouble and had put him to expense. Witness told him not to trouble her and witness promised to pay the money by instalments. He then went away. Witness said nothing to the deceased. Deceased then told witness that she was going to the water closet. After a few minutes witness heard a thud in the chowk. went to the window and saw the deceased lying on the pavement below the window of the water closet, the door of which was fastened from inside. Witness went down and brought the deceased upstairs. Deceased told witness to forgive her for the trouble caused to her and said she had thrown herself down because of the debt. A doctor came and found her dead. She was of an excitable temper.

Medical evidence showed that the abdomen was full of blood. The spleen was enlarged (10 oz.) It was ruptured in two places. Cause of death of internal haemorehage (rupture of spleen).

The Jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of spleen resulting from her having thrown herself on the ground from the third story of a house.

### ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Nusserwanji R. Ghadiali, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Philip Godinho, pleader.

Mahomedshah Jalalshah the complainant said that he was a military motor-lorry driver. On 2nd September, the complainant was driving his vehicle to Bori Bunder. At the junction of the Bori Bunder tram station he overtook a tram and had to stop because a cart came in his way. The accused who was coming from the direction of G. P. O. came suddenly in front of the lorry and in attempting to avoid a collision the accused turned sharply and in so doing collided with the rear mudguard of the complainant's lorry damaging his front and right mudguards.

Mr. Godinho stated for the defence that the accused was driving carefully but when the lorry was driven fast, he suddenly swerved his car towards St. George's Road to avoid an accident. But it was impossible to avoid the accident and the accused car collided with the lorry. The driver of the lorry ran away and had to be brought back by the accused's cleaner.

His Worship on evidence acquitted the accused.

### BOUND OVER IN SUM OF RS. 100.

Khatri Daya Ganda was put up before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, at the instance of Maneckji Edulji Antia, Manager, Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case as deposed by the complainant were that, in January 1923 the accused purchased a Singer Sewing Machine worth Rs. 188 on the hire-purchase system. The accused paid Rs. 20 by way of advance and promised to pay the remaining sum by a monthly instalment of Rs. 5. The accused had in all paid Rs. 108 to the company. In August 1923 he went to Bulsar and subsequently the complainant came to know that the accused had pledged the machine with a Marwari for Rs. 22.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100.

### BOUND OVER FOR SIX MONTHS.

Rangaswamy Muniswami was put up before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of theft at the instance of Tulsiram Limbaji, a fruit merchant of Crawford Market.

The facts of the case were that the accused picked up a basket of pomegranate belonging to the complainant. One Umerkhan saw the accused in the act of lifting the basket, caught him and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy saying that he picked up the basket of pomegranates just to satisfy his hunger as he was without food for a number of days.

His Worship bound over the accused to be of good behaviour for six months and let him off.

## CORONERS COURT

### MILKMAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Maneswar Santoo, 23, a milkman, residing at Sewri was in the habit of grazing his buffaloes along the Port Trust Railway lines. On Thursday, he left his house with two buffaloes but as he did not return till next day, a search was made and his body was found lying between the railway lines at Wadala. There was no fencing on the east side of the railway yard. On the night of the occurrence four engines passed on the line.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### OFFICE PEON COMMITS SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Dayandeo Mahadeo, 24, a Municipal peon in the office of the Superintendent Assessment Department, Chandanwadi, was found hanging in his office on Friday morning by a Dhotar round his neck. The deceased was in good health and in his usual spirits on Thursday when other office people saw him last. He was neither ill nor had any complaint. There was no reason why the deceased should have committed suicide. The police were informed, who removed the body to the morgue for inquest. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest subsequently and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

## DE VALERA RESUMES,

### 'AS I WAS SAYING WHEN INTERRUPTED"

Dublin, Aug. 17.—Mr. De Valera made a dramatic appearance at Ennis Co. Clare, yesterday afternoon when on precisely the same spot where he was arrested 12 months ago and at a precisely similar moment he resumed his speech where he was interrupted when Free State troops marched on the platform.

"Well as I was saying to you when we were interrupted" began Mr. De valera.

"But a year has passed since then," he continued "and in that year Ireland has once again recovered her soul. I for one never had any doubt she would do so, but I feared she could not do it in this short time."

There were a number of Pressmen there waiting he supposed to hear some new policy.

TWO GOVTS IMPOSSIBLE

He knew no new policy. The aim of Irish Republicans was to assert the independence of this country to unite all Irish men to abolish the memory of all past dissensions, and to substitute the common name of Irishman for all sectional denomination.

This was what Irish Republicans stood for, that was their goal and they aimed to utilise every available means by which determined men could win.

These aims precluded any possible assent by them to the dismemberment of this country. They could not have a sovereign Ireland if they had Ireland cut in two.

TO ACHIEVE UNITY

There was no Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland for Republicans. Every Irishman, be he Sir James Craig or the best and most extreme man in Co. Clare, was composed in the common name of Irishman, and Republicans would never own that there were two motherlands for them.

The practical question was: How could they be united? There was only one way and that was a unity on the one basis of an Irish Republic.

The Ard-Fheis would shortly be held and they wanted 3,000,000 Irish Republicans registered. The history of Ireland had been a history of going backward believing they were taking a short cut; but he held that the one short cut of freedom was the short cut of unity and determination.

A GREAT WEL-COME

Mr. De Valera's journey to Ennis was marked by scenes of intense enthusiasm.

On his way by train to Limerick on Thursday night people from the countryside had gathered at every little wayside station, and so dense were the crowds that the train had frequently to be pulled up twice at a station so that he could say a few words to the people.

At every station there were banners welcoming "Our Beloved President."

As the train steamed into Limerick Station it passed over hundreds of fogsignals which had been placed on the line and these explosions mingled with the cheers of thousands of people assembled on the station made a deafening din.

ARMY LEADER STILL.

Members of the old Irish Republican Army stood rightly to attention on each station and were gravely saluted by Mr. De Valera as he went by.

Outside Limerick Station were about 5,000 people and as Mr. De Valera stepped from his carriage he was seized by stalwart youths who hoisted on him on their shoulders and carried him to his motor-car.

The bills around were illuminated by the furze which had been set ablaze and in nearly every house the windows showed rows of lighted candles.

The square in which he spoke yesterday afternoon and the streets leading to it were crowded with people and the cheers were deafening when Mr. De Valera appeared.

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THE SCENT OF ARABY


## INDIAN PAINTINGS AT WEMBLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Degrade first the Arts if you mention degrade,
Hire idiots to paint with cold light and hot shade;
Give high price for the worst, leave best in disgrace,
With labours of ignorance fill every place.—Blake.

Sir,—These were the lines scribed by that poet-painter William Blake, on one of the copies of the Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds which was then in his possession and now preserved at the library of British Museum; and very nearly this was the impression I carried home after looking at the Indian Collection of Pictures at Wembley. It is "swamped" as it were amidst the glowing canvases with wealth of colour and the vigorous handling of the contemporary European painters. It only serves to give an idea of the timid bellowing of a distressed lamb, amidst some half-a-dozen roaring lions.

As a rule an average Indian is more a servile imitator, than perhaps "a master of his own mind". An Indian craftsman is ever willing to imitate that has been already done by some one of higher talent than himself. Instead of going deep into the very soul of the thing, he satisfies himself by imitating the mere superficialities. He quite willingly imitates the outer costume of the westerner and safely ignores his good qualities and manners worth imitating. He dons a "Valour", a lounge suit, and probably "Spatts" too, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Perhaps it never occurs to him that it is that inner soul that makes "a fine man" and not the coat that covers it.

So it is in art. Instead of going into the very spirit of western art he tries to imitate the brush-marks and the individual handling of some fashionable darling of the day as a painter of portraits, instead of going deeper into the very soul of his sitter and searching after individual character, he is very much absorbed in copying marks and pimples on his face and the very wrinkles on his forehead. And this is, somewhat the result that is reflected in the Collection at Wembley. Side by side there are some very fine examples also of pure Oriental Art, and the conflict between the two distinct manners of expression amongst the Indians, naturally evoked the remarks from some of my artist-friends that Indians ought to be left alone to follow their own traditions, than trying to teach them on purely Western lines. This is also the opinion of many in India. To my mind, (like many who think,) it is no good to revert an Indian student back to the traditions of Ellora and Ajanta in these days, when the sciences of anatomy and perspective have made such an advance. The best way now would be to give him all the possible facilities of a more vigorous teaching on the Western methods; such as the study from 'antique' and the 'nude' which is the most essential part of an artist's education, with a good bit of 'grinding' in figure drawing quite in a separate way, then in painting, and in painting the proper judging of the 'tone values' of darks and lights. Then teach him how to simplify the figure into decorative flatness with the absolute correctness of drawing and the general tone; this being done, then and then only leave him alone to follow his own inclination. Teach him to express his own "thoughts" through the medium of paint or marble and to keep the Oriental spirit in his pictures on sculptures, even though the manner of expression may be on the Western lines. I will give an example of what I mean. Look at Omar Khyyam that great Persian poet, although he has been translated into English language and even in these English verses the very Persian spirit remains the same. Firdusee's fiery Persian spirit remains the same although he has been translated in English by many Englishmen. Art has no nationality. Only the language of expression may be a bit different, they all go by different roads but meet at the same point i.e., 'Truth' and 'Beauty.' By the way, the collection is not altogether devoid of some good things. Especially the works of Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Alex. Trindade and Mr. Mahatre's "To the Temple" very nearly reach the Western technic and they could easily be taken for the works of European artists, but then, the sight of a sparrow or two like those, is not enough to announce the approach of a brighter summer.

It is not that an Indian is quite incapable of grasping western technic, nor is it as some think that it is no use trying to pour musical notes into a deaf man's ears, but he requires to be properly guided and in the right way by the first class men only from England. To an Indian poet who writes in his own language western education may not be necessary but surely it is necessary for an Indian artist.

"To revive Art in India is the most difficult thing" these are the words of a very distinguished academician, the late Sir Hubert Herkomer uttered twelve years ago when I was a student at the Academy, "and it must be done by our first class men: a secondary man is far more mischievous, than having no man at all."

Lastly, what my learned friend Mr. Gladstone Soloman has been doing at the School in Bombay since he went to India is worth imitating by people connected with with Calcutta, Lahore and Madras Schools to establish a more vigorous and uniform art-teaching in India.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM D. C. SIODIA.

Dulwich Road,
London S. E. Aug. 29

## IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

The collector of customs has issued the following note on the imports and exports of Calcutta by sea for August 1924.—The trade of Calcutta with the foreign countries in August 1924 continued to improve. The total value of imports advanced from Rs. 682 lakhs in July to Rs. 743 lakhs and of exports from Rs. 855 lakhs to Rs. 1,049 lakhs. Viewed with the figures for the corresponding month last year the imports show an advance by Rs. 224 lakhs, but the exports and decrease by Rs. 7 lakhs. The very heavy arrival of cotton goods again formed the principal feature on the import side, the value being nearly half of the total import trade compared with the corresponding figures of last year. The yardage of cotton piece goods expanded from 42 million to 77 million yards. Improvement was almost entirely confined to grey piece goods which advanced from 23 million to 55 million yards receipts of sugar were better. Quantity of refined sugar increasing from 11,118 tons to 32,801 tons and value from Rs. 41 laks to Rs. 89 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel advanced from 25,923 tons to 26,830 tons, galvanised sheets and plates showing a marked increase. Landings of machinery and millwork were as good as in August 1923, but mineral oil contracted. Decrease shown in the total value of exports when compared with August 1923 was chiefly due to a heavy falling off in shipments of lac and raw jute. Jute manufacture continued to advance, tonnage expanding from 72,842 tons to 79,165 tons and value from Rs. 396 lakhs to Rs. 475 lakhs. Hessian and sacking cloth were in good demand. Chile being best buyer of bags and as usual United States of cloth. Quantity of lac shipped declined from 59,969 cwts. to 24,725 cwts and value from Rs. 82 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs. Though quantity of tea shipped was almost the same, the value due to lower prices obtained decreased from 271 lakhs to Rs. 253 lakhs. Shipments of rice though better than in the corresponding period last year were not as good as in the preceding month high prices restricting business. Exports of linseed fell. United Kingdom was the largest purchaser of raw jute. Germany took most of the hides and United States skins and lac.

# "FETTERS OF HINDUISM"

## NEED OF REFORMATION

## SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

### TELEGRAM TO MAHATMA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda delivered a lecture on "Fetters of Hinduism," in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday night, Mr. K. Natarajan presid-

Mr. Natarajan said they were meeting there at an anxious time when Mahatma Gandhi had undertaken a long fast in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and he thought they should send a telegram to him to the following effect: We on behalf of this meeting of representatives of all communities met this evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to hear an address of Swami Sharvananda of the Ramkrishna Mission on "Fetters of Hinduism," are directed to convey to you its great anxiety at your long fast, its fervent prayers for your health and its firm assurance that Hindus realise the power of fasting and will endeavour to promote to the best of their ability the cause for which you are making this great and loving sacrifice—Na'arajan; Sharvananda.

The telegram was approved by the meeting and was duly despatched to Mahatma Gandhi at Delhi.

### A GREAT SITUATION.

The Swamiji said they had met that night under the shadow of a great situation created by communal quarrels, and the consequent fast undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi for three weeks, even at the risk of losing his precious life. Such occurrences had become frequent of late, and they had taken a new colouring at this juncture when the national life of all communities was awakened. When the leaders of both the Hindu and Moslem communities were considering how best they could bring about a rapprochment there had occurred grave disturbances and it was necessary to understand the causes which had led up to them. In these conflicts and occurrences between the different communities the Hindus presented a very pitiable spectacle. Only recently they had found in the different parts of India, where the Hindus were in a numerical superiority they were worsted. Of course, many of them out of their self-complascency might think that Hindus did not want to resist evil, and owing to their traditions of docility forbore to resist the evils which were inflicted on them. They knew the principle of non-resistance to evil, but that principle could not be applied in the case of all. A beggar could not say that he was renouncing riches,—because he had none to renounce,—and he was leading a life of poverty! Similary, who could say that he practised the principle of non-resistance to evil? Only he who could pay back blow for blow with compound interest; such a man alone could take pride in saying that he was resisting evil, and not because a man was puny and weak and could not resist evil. It was not for cowards to say that they were not resisting evil. It was their duty to find out the reason of this want of power among them, and to stimulate and vitalise their power to resist evil Some superficial observers among them were laying the blame at the door of their religion and were saying that Hindu religion was the cause of this national weakening. It was not the religion of Hindus which had led them to such a disintegration and such national defeats. There was no gainsaying that the disintegration was so real, that it was working a havoc. If Hinduism was real, it must vitalise the people to protect themselves. If their religion did not make them powerful enough to resist evil, then it was not worth anything, and it was not the religion of God, but of the devil. Hinduism, as they commonly understood it, must be at fault, because it was not vitalising our nation; it was not giving them sufficient strength to hold their own against foreign assaults and intercommunal disturbances. It was not giving them sufficient strength to make men of them. The Hinduism followed by them was a mere mass of dogmas without any of the eternal verities of life. If they would go a little deeper into their true religion they would find that they were not following the true Hindu religion, and that it was not their religion which was at fault but something else.

### CAUSES OF DISINTEGRATION.

The great force of disintegration was brewing on Hindu society, and they were not sufficiently united in their national cause. There were certain other reasons and forces which had brought about this national disintegration. The first cause was their ignorance of their Shastras. Very few of them really understood their ancient scriptures, and they took on trust what was told them to be such by their priests. That had led them away from true Hindu life and religion. The Swamiji then went into the nature of true Hindu religion as propounded by the Shastras, as against that popularly interpreted by the masses, and said in practical life the Hindu was following a mass traditions and customs and not the true religion. In fact the orthodox Hindu led a double life, a dishonest life and orthodoxy had become a mere name for leading a double life. Where the Brahmins really following their ancient religion when they took service or were quill-driving? Yet their learned Pundits had told them that change of circumstances must also make a change in their lives and modes of living. But Hinduism was never a religion of faith; it was a religion of realisation of the Supreme Truth in their every day lives. Otherwise it was not the real Hindu religion. The divergence between their inner and outer lives was the cause of their present downfall. The present evil was due to ignorance of the true import of their Shastras. Owing to this ignorance of their Shastras, they had established custom and tradition on the pedestal of real religion.

### FUNNY CUSTOMS.

They had very funny customs in Southern India, for instance a Shudra could not look on the food which a Brahmin had to take much less touch, for it would get polluted. A Shudra had also to stand at a distance from a Brahmin for fear of contaminating him. On his way to Tibet he saw the curious customs of the Raja of Ashkot. The Raja there could not take food cooked by his wife or his own mother; his brother and son could not take any cooked food prepared by their wives or their sisters. On account of their treatment of the untouchables in the Southern India, the Christian Missionaries were reaping a bumper harvest; they were converting whole villages. The popular Hinduism was in fact the following of certain customs and traditions and usages, which had no sanction in their religion. They had created their own little groves, and they liked to revolve in them. They could not do what they liked, for fear of going against some of those usages. But this kind of hypocrisy must have a baneful effect and those effects had shown on their national life. They were not what they should be. They were without character. They were lukewarm and faint-hearted in the cause of their religion. That was why they were suffering at the present time. They were following, blindly, superstitions and popular customs, as against the eternal truths of the Vedas. Although they installed their God in their temples, they were unable to instal Him in their hearts. They only followed their own whims. If they wanted to rejuvenate their Hindu religion, they would have to instal Sri Krishna in their hearts: they must make him their charioteer, as Arjuna had made Him. They were not doing that, for they were busy following expediency and making money. Their great want at the present time was a central body to guide the popular mind in matters of religion.

### THE GREAT NATIONAL ASSET.

In the ancient days, every village was self-centered, and when a man wanted to introduce reforms in their social customs he had to go to the Raja and make him known his wishes. That was how the Budha spread his religion in India. There was now no central body to create, to shape, the popular mind, to direct the people on the lines of proper Dharma. That was why the different communities were behaving differently, and that was why inter-communal differences were creating communal differences, for there was no central body which could harmonise and present the synthetic view of their religion. The Muslim and Christian religions led to cohesion. But the orthodox Hindus misled the people into a kind of inter-communal disturbances. Let them have such leaders as had character, and who led a truly spiritual life. They said that religion was a matter of conformity, and that they had other occupations in life, and they led lives without discipline and spirituality; they had no spiritual authority to lead the people. In that respect Mahatma Gandhi was a great national asset and hope. He had shown to India, and to the whole world, that no one was really worth calling a leader until he had spiritual discipline and insight. Men would never respond to the call of leaders unless the call came from spiritually minded leaders. It was the spiritual life which was the backbone of their national life. Their leaders, however, had not that spiritual discipline. If they were to regain their old position of protecting themselves against outside attacks—they must shake off this hypocrisy, they must develop character; they must purify themselves: they must reform themselves, and they must make themselves true to their character. The truths of the Shastras must be popularised, and they must be taught in the schools and colleges regularly, so that every Hindu was well posted in the inner significance of the Shastras. Those truths must be learnt in a critical and historical spirit, and their lives must conform to the teachings of their Shastras.

Summing up his lecture he said they must have a central body to direct the members of their community. In the name of Dharma they were not really following their religion. They were divorcing from their hearts the great God whom they were worshipping outside in the temples. These were the poisons which were enervating them and leading them to national suicide.

### BE INDIANS FIRST.

Mr. Natarajan said he was glad that the Swamiji had told them some home-truths. They flattered themselves that they were fit for this and that, but they never were told of their deficiencies, and he was glad that the Swamiji had spoken some home-truths. He had received a telegram that day from Moulana Mahomed Ali asking him to come to Delhi on account of the fast by the Mahatma. He had however, written in reply that it was practically useless for him to go there, for they were not living their true religion, but in the name of their religion they were breaking each others' heads. Therefore, it was absolutely useless for him to go to Delhi. They did not attempt to see any good even in the next door neighbour. They pretended to be the most spiritual people in the world and yet there was no real religion in their inner lives. That was applicable not to the Hindu religion alone, but all the religions required to be tarred with the same brush. The Christian were carrying on a great war even now. The Mahomedans read their Holy Koran only for writing newspaper articles and breaking Hindu idols and heads. They must use religion as a sacred thing and not for the purpose of cutting each others' throats. They must all be Indians first and Hindus and Muslims afterwards. But he who said anything else—like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Swami Shradhananda that they were Hindus first, and like Mr. Mahomed Ali and others that they were Muslims first—were not real Indians. Mahatma Gandhi, the great soul, had taken upon himself the task of expiating the sins of India, in order to waken up the conscience of the whole country. Unless they said publicly that religion would guide their public lives, it was no use speaking of unity, and they might leave these things to more honest people. It was better to be rank materialists than to behave like this, and call themselves spirituals. But [illegible] were they fighting about their religion? Every religion said the same thing—Love God. And curious to say they were talking about religion when they were breaking each others heads! Let them not take God's name when they were doing these sinful things! Did they believe in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man? He wanted their religious men to give them outspoken truths and not merely flatter them, and he was glad the Swamiji had spoken to them some truths.

## ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

### RESOLUTION CARRIED IN ASSAM COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, Sept. 20.

The Assam Legislative Council took up discussion on the resolution that women be allowed to vote in and stand as candiates for election to the Legislative Council in Assam.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Kutbuddin Ahmed on behalf of the Government suggested that it was too early yet to raise this question in Assam. Regarding the first part of the resolution the Government would vote as they pleased, but as regards allowing women to stand as candidates Government definitely opposed it.

Both parts of the resolution were, however, carried.

## ABOLITION OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

### COMING DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

I understand that Mr. Kasthuri Bhai's resolution for abolition of Cotton Excise Duty will be taken up for discussion in the Assembly to-morrow. If it is not reached to-morrow on the agenda it will surely come up on Wednesday. In any case the resolution will be carried though. There will be, of course, some opposition from even a few non-officials.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson arrived from Bombay on Friday the 19th September.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson visited the Navin Marathi Shala (Poona) on Friday the 19th September.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Scout Display of the Poona City Boy Scouts Association on Friday the 19th September.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Polo Dinner Party at Government House on Friday the 19th September. The following had the honour of being invited:—Major J. W. Aylmer, Mr. H. C. R. Bolckow, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sanderson, Mr. G. L. Craig, Miss Brendon, Miss Sawers, Lt.-Colonel C. R. Terrot, Major J. A. Brooke, Captain D. F. Freer-Smith, Mr. C. F. Keightley, Major and Mrs. G. L. Farran, Captain C. E. L. Harris, Captain J. H. Wilkinson, Mr. H. B. Dalrymple-Hay, Lt.-Colonel R. J. H. Baddeley, Captain R. S. King, Captain C. W. G. White, Captain J. L. Wardle, Rao Raja Hanut Singh, Thakur Dalpat Singh, Thakur Prithi Singh, Thakur Ram Singh, Thakur Kisher Singh, Rao Raja Sagat Singh, Maharaj Kumar Hanumant Singh, Captain F. B. N. Tinley, Lt.-Colonel Sardar Singh, Lieut. Rayubha, Captain and Mrs. J. D. Edge, Captain C. M. Duncan, Mr. G. M. O. Davy, Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Collis, Major E. J. Loring, Major and Mrs. T. W. Corbett, Captain and Mrs. D. E. Whitworth, Major J. Nathersole, Major J. H. McCudden, Risaldar Major Lakhpat Singh, Kunwar Relmab Singh and Mr. F. G. Travers.

The Governor of Bombay visited the College of Engineering, Poona, on Saturday (the 20th instant.).

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Poona Races on Saturday (the 20th instant.).

His Excellency the Viceroy has donated Rs. 500 to the Muzzafargarh Flood Relief Fund.—A. P.

There were 6 deaths from cholera in Ahmedabad during the last week as against 8 during the previous week.

## PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

### PUNJAB GOVT'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

An interesting resolution of the Punjab Government in the Ministry of Education states that the question of promoting physical culture among the masses has engaged attention of the Punjab Government (ministray of education) for some time past and they feel that time has now come to awaken the public opinion more fully to the necessity of increasing means and opportunities for manly sports and healthy relaxation in this province. A sufficient attention does not appear to have been paid in particular to this side of social progress and as a result, the people of the Punjab are now in some localities almost without anw of outdoor amusements and pastimes that in other countries so largely help to build up national life to increase national efficiency and to add generally to health and happiness of the people. Causes of all this need not now be discussed but there is no doubt that the gradual waning of old games of countryside has left a gap in the life of rural classes which more expensive western sports can never fill. However, adequate they may be for educational institutions how to fill this gap is one of the urgent problems of the present day. It is proposed to begin by impressing on the local bodies their duty in regard to promotion of physical culture. The District Boards in particular are much interested seeing that under section 20 of the District Boards Act they are empowered to control measures likely to promote the health of the public within the area under their control. The extent of these measures must depend chiefly upon the zeal of the elected representatives of the public. Government have no intention of putting any compulsion on these representatives, but only propose to guide them by the formation of the Divisional Boards as also of a provincial board. The latter, will, it is hoped, revive the aims and the activities of the Punjab Games Association which ceased to function during the war. The draft scheme of the organization proposes the Provincial Board will consist of five Divisional Commissioners, Director of Public Instruction and Secretary Transferred Departments, five elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council and five representative of the District Boards (one from each division). The President of the Board would be the Minister for Education. Divisional Committees would be organized on the same lines and activities of the District Boards throughout the province thus co-ordinated. The provisional scheme will shortly be laid before a committee (formed on the same lines as the proposed Provincial Board) and ultimate organization of the movement will depend on the advice and conclusions of this Committee. Meanwhile the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) appeal to the leaders of opinion throughout the province to exert all their influence on behalf of this movement to ensure it fullest support from the public. Any suggestions or criticisms received by the Secretary, Transferred Departments before 1st November next will receive every consideration.

## ACCIDENT IN VICTORIA TERMINUS YARD.

### LOCAL TRAIN DERAILED.

A slight accident, fortunately unattended with any casualties, took place on Saturday last at Victoria Terminus. It appears that a local train (Thana to Bombay) was due to arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 3-55 p.m. but while entering the Victoria Terminus yard it was derailed, the cause of which is ascertained to be the sinking-in of the rails. The train was going at the rate of about twelve miles an hour, and the engine was "unshipped."

Railway officials were soon on the spot and the line was repaired. Normal running was soon resumed.

## NEW EDITOR OF "THE VOICE OF INDIA."

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Mr. Pothan Joseph who resigned the editorship of "The Voice of India" this morning has been appointed Joint Editor of 'The Bombay Chronicle". He is assuming charge of his new duties this week.

It is understood that the Editorship of "The Voice of India" will be taken by Mr. George Joseph, late of "The Independent" and then of "Young India."

## GUJARATI JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

The local Journalists' Association has elected Mr. Gandhi, chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Maherjibhai Madan, Editor of "Satya Mitra" of Bombay, President, of the Gujarati Journalists' Conference to be held here on the 1st and 2nd November. It has also been decided to hold an exhibition of the various newspapers and periodicals published in Gujarati.

# MILITARY TRAINING

## INDIA'S URGENT NEED

## DR. PARANJPYE'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Principal R. P. Paranjpye delivered a lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening on "University Students and Military Training" Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding.

Prof. Paranjpye said he had always felt that the progress of the country was conditional by a proper military training and any political progress or Swaraj was impossible without a proper solution of the military question. It was impossible for the whole world to think in terms of non-violence, and as long as that was not done they must think of the military question. If in other countries patriotism was manifested in military training and career, he did not know why it should not be so done in India. He was not merely a mental readiness that was required, for even in times of old discipline had always triumphed. In these days military science was a difficult thing and he wanted the educated people at least to know and learn something about military matters, although he was not for conscription in the country. He did not think that in spite of the League of Nations and other bodies, human nature would ever change, and as soon the effects of the last war, which was fought for ending war, a new generation would be born and they would be as keen as anybody for a war. They could not always expect their country to be free from a war in the future, and if any war came like a thief in the night Indians would have to depend upon their own army which was only a small one, numbering about three lakhs, compared with the large armies of the world. There was too much wastage in a war and they must prepare themselves for the second line of defence. The present army might be able to meet a war with, for instance, Afghanistan but not with an organised Russia. They must be able to defend their hearts and homes, and if they had a citizen army, he did not think any nation in the world would be able to do them any harm. If they were properly trained they would be able to defend their country, and mere will was not enough for the purpose.

### DUTY OF STUDENTS.

For the last hundred years the British Empire had borne the brunt of the defence of India, but that was not the case before the advent of the British. He asked them to take long views in spite of their political differences and prepare themselves for war in times of peace, for it took a long time to train officers. Their ignorance of matters military was colossal and sometimes when these questions came before the Assembly the worst nonsense was spoken. Of course the blame was not only theirs, but that of Government, who had withheld military training from them. They must make a beginning, and it was none too soon to do that. To his mind young students ought to know something about military matters, when they went out of their college. There was a terror in their minds whenever military matters were talked about, and he wanted to take away that terror. The first step was the education of the citizen, and military training was not only going to make them better citizens, but better men. There was no doubt that the physique of our students was not what it ought to be, to whatever reason it might be due. Their low physique was a great handicap to their country, and young people must be encouraged to improve their physique and get some military training. They were a town-bred population now and the city life told on their physique. Their young men were also getting a bit too soft and they were increasing their necessaries unnecessarily. They were acquiring habits which made them dependent on others. He wanted their young men to possess strong physique and good character, and military training would give them that. They must be able to rough it and he was of the opinion that a military training would touch them the dignity of labour and make them strong. Only then could they become men.

### DIFFICULTIES MUST BE REMOVED

When the question was mooted the last time, all colleges excepting two were against it, but since then public opinion had made strides and people had become more alive to the realities. On the last occasion when the students who had joined the University Corps made complaints about their treatment, it showed that they had become soft. They must come forward in order to do their duty to the country, for it would make them better men and stronger men. He admitted there were discriminations and difficulties in their way, but they must not be disheartened by them. Those difficulties could be removed. He agreed that the training they received was not of a sufficiently high pitch. But he asked them to make use of the smallest opportunities offered them for in the army of the future they would be officers. The proposal was brought forward by him in the best interests of the students themselves he concluded.

The Chairman said while he did not agree with everything that was said, he agreed with the main proposition. When the Emden was in Indian waters everybody felt himself helpless, and if they wanted Swaraj they must be able to defend themselves, both on land and water. Non-cooperation and non-violence might be all right in their way, but not when the enemy was at their doors.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept 22 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 36m.
Sept 23 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 27m; Sunset 6h 36m.
Sept 24 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 34m.
Sept 26 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 6h 32m.
Sept. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 28m. Sunset 6h. 31m.

### RAILWAY TIMINGS.

#### B B AND C I RAILWAY.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Peshawar Mail | 11 15 | 16 30 |
| Gujarat Mail | 8 42 | 20 45 |
| Delhi Express | 6 50 | 21 0 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 40 | 21 35 |
| Express | 20 25* | 7 0 |

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20.25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

#### G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March 1924:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ..... | 17 0 | 12 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 13 0 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..... | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail ..... | 6 30 | 22 45 |
| Poona Mail ..... | 11 30 | 15 0 |
| Inter. III. Poona Express ..... | 12 30 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express ..... | 19 55 | 7 45 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Express ... | 9 0 | 21 30 |
| Madras Fast Passenger ..... | 21 10 | 9 |

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 22nd instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

### RAJPUTANA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, AJMER.

It is proposed to hold the Rajputana Co-operative Conference, Ajmer, in the middle of November next. The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana has kindly consented to open the proceedings which will be presided over by a well-known Co-operative Worker in India. The Executive Committee is inviting essays and will award gold and silver medals for the best essays. Details and other particulars can be had from the General Secretary.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday) September 22nd. Wave length 387 metres call sign 2BA. 1. Mrs. Mugill—Pianoforte Solo—Sonata Appassionata. 2. Mr. A. L. Brice—Song—Selected. 3. Mrs. Meredith—Song—"Hymn of Love Divine"—Haydn. 4. Mrs. Mugill—Pianoforte Solo—Sonata Op 10 No 2—Beethoven. 5. Mr. A. L. Brice—Song—Selected. 6. Mrs. Meredith—Song—"Sympathy." 7. News Bulletin.

### SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

"The annual general election of the members of the Managing Committee will take place on the 5th October, 1924. The nomination papers should be sent in by the desiring candidate to the Secretary on or before 26th instant (9 p.m.) Attention of the voters is drawn to the resolution Nos. 1 and 2 passed by the A.I.C.C. at Ahmedabad."

### BARODA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

The following donations to the School for the Deaf and the Blind, Baroda, are announced:—H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Cambay Rs. 350; H. H. Shri Natwarsinhji, Raja of Chhota Udepur Rs. 200; H. H. the Maharao Sahib Bahadur of Kotah Rs. 200; and H. H. the Maharana of Danta Rs. 50.

### GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

IN AID OF POOR PARSI STUDENTS.

The Young Men's Parsee Association is holding a grand charity Concert in aid of poor deserving Parsee students, at the Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Sunday, the 5th October 1924, beginning at 4-30 p.m. Out of the proceeds of a similar concert held last year 10 College and one School students were granted scholarships of the total amount of Rs. 1,136. This function is also expected to be a grand success. Tickets can be had at Messrs. Karanjia and Co., Silk Merchants, Hornby Road.

### OIL TANK STILL BURNING.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

The oil tank which caught fire yesterday is still burning. The fire is expected to continue for two days.


## L. C. P. & S. EXAM.

A revising course in OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY for the students going up for FINAL L.C.P. & S. EXAM. to be held at BOMBAY in NOVEMBER next will be conducted from the 1st October at Dr. MEHTA'S MATERNITY HOME, 586, GIRGAON ROAD NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH BY DRS. CHAMANLAL M. MEHTA, M.B., B.S. (BM.) L.M. (DUB) F.R.F.P.S.G., and S.S. BHAGVAT, M.B.B.S., (Bombay) L.M. (Dub).

Fees for the course are Rs. 200/0. Those intending to join the course are requested to send in their APPLICATIONS TO DR. MEHTA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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(2) Rs. 100/- (one hundred) for the best and the approved essay on the "Practical Usefulness of Industrial Chemistry." Its value will depend on the facts given.

*Note*:—No essay will be returned and the committee will be entitled to make use of it if it liked.

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### Rules for Correspondents.

*Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.*

*The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.*


# The Bombay Chronicle

*MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1924.*


## ON TRIAL.

We pointed out on Saturday that, whatever the view one may hold about the Mahatma's fast—and the unanimity of the appeal to him from all parts of the country to reconsider his decision shows that this supremely noble act of self-immolation is deplored—the decision is there and his countrymen cannot merely reason and pray but must be up and doing if they want that the terrible risk to the most precious life in the world is averted. For, knowing as we do the Mahatma, it is hoping against hope to expect that he will break his fast before the appointed day without being fully assured that his countrymen have done all they can to bring about an atmosphere of peace and amity. The Conference of leaders of all communities is meeing in Delhi on Friday to decide immediately, as Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shraddhanand and Maulana Mahomed Ali say, in their telegram of invitation to leaders as to what we can do in these 21 days to retrieve the situation and relieve the Mahatma's agony of distress. The Conference will continue to sit from day to day till such a time as a programme of work is finally agreed upon and its execution taken in hand. This is absolutely essential. For the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity not being insoluable and its settlement being imperative for the successful prosecution of our struggle for Swaraj, the members of the Conference must meet with the will and determination to find a way out of the present situation, which is a disgrace alike to religion and humanity, and can only disperse without finding out the way by proving that we as a nation are unfit to govern ourselves.

But however determined the Conference may be for arriving at a settlement, the latter can only be brought about and maintained by the members of both the communities in every village and every town in the country realising their duty towards it. It is the individual members of these two communities who make or mar Hindu-Muslim Unity as it is the weakest link that is the measure of the strength of a chain. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shraddhanand and Maulana Mahomed Ali have, therefore, done well to appeal to every Hindu and Mussalman and to every other Indian to take into consideration the tragic gravity of the situation and to refrain from every act, however slight, that may in any way aggravate it, because a conference such as the one they have invited to meet can succeed only in an atmosphere free from all passion. Never, indeed, was there a greater need for vigilance to maintain an atmosphere of peace. The tragedy of the Hindu-Muslim problem is not only that the things that divide the two communities are less numerous than the things that unite them, but that the former are trifles if they are viewed from a truly national and rational point of view, which does not exclude the truly religious point of view. Unfortunately, in the life of nations as well as individuals trifles light as air assume tragic import because of the catastrophic events to which they lead. "It is, therefore," as the distinguished signatories of the appeal to the nation truly say, "of little things that we have to take care, of the chance word that drops from us in an unguarded moment."

Essential as is such vigilance always, the need of it is supreme to-day when "this great countryman of ours, at once the advocate and symbol of Indian Unity, needs every indication of returning peace and concord more than food for his sustenance." History has not known a manifestation of love so immeasurable for his fellow-beings as the Mahatma's act of self-immolation on the altar of intercommunal peace. We, as a nation, have our ample measure of deficiencies. But we have never known to be ungrateful. Shall we then be ungrateful to one whose love for us is as unbounded as the good he has done to us is incalculable,—in the full knowledge of all that we owe to him and the world's need of him? We have never been tried as we are being tried to-day. If we are found wanting, Swaraj will remain a dream for many a decade. There is only one way in which we can prove ourselves worthy of it and that is, firstly, by keeping the peace in every village and town while the Conference lasts and, secondly, what is still more important, by ensuring its success by the immediate despatch to Delhi of resolutions passed at joint meetings of Hindus and Muslims expressing their determination cheerfully and loyally to execute its decisions.

## A SATYAGRAHA VICTORY.

We congratulate Deshbandhu Das and his valiant band of volunteers—many of whom are now in jail—for the complete victory they have attained at Tarakeshwar both for the unrivalled method of Satyagraha and for the cause of the purity of Hindu temples. As the Sikh fight for the purity of their Gurudwaras, many of which had gone into the hands of notoriously profligate Mohunts, began to be understood throughout the country some Hindus were naturally wondering if something similar could not be attempted to clear up many plague-spots in their religious life. Deshbandhu Das has, therefore, well led the way. The justice of his cause and the heroism of his volunteers were immediately appreciated. Still success appeared doubtful. Volunteers were accused of indiscipline. The firing on Janmashtmi day might have unnerved the weak and the hesitating. According to the terms finally settled between Deshbandhu Das and the offending Mohunt, the latter abdicates, leaving Provat Giri in his place. While property and offering worth about one lakh will be vested in and managed by a competent committee, the Mohant will be allotted property worth about Rs. 30,000 for his management and maintenance. The temple and the palace along with other properties will be public properties and be managed by the Committee. And further in the event of any disagreement between the Mohunt and the Committee the matter will be referred to three arbitrators who as at present appointed are, besides Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal and Pandit Malaviya. The Deshbandhu has thus given an unique lead to the Hindu community both in inaugurating a Satyagraha campaign for the purification of temples and in setting out the model terms on which settlements can be effected with unfit yet reasonable Mohunts. We have no doubt but that the Hindu community will make renewed and persistent efforts for removal of many veritable eyesores in its temples.

## Notes of the Day.

**Ibn Saud's Object.**

Attempts have been made in certain quarters not friendly to Islam to make the flesh of Muslims creep by anticipations of the desecration of the Holy City of Mecca in the event of its capture by the Wahabis. Those responsible for these attempts either do not know the Wahabis or their Chief or are deliberate mischief-makers. How unworthy are the allegations about Ibn Saud's object is proved by the statement made by his Agent at Damascus who declared that the Wahabis had no intention of attacking Mecca and that their capture of Taif was in pursuance of their desire to deliver the Hedjaz from the yoke of one who has lost the confidence of the Muslims of the world, including the Arabs. The Muslims of India did not need this assurance for they know that Ibn Saud and his followers are better Muslims than Sheriff Hussein and his small group of followers and that whatever they do they will do in the true interests of Islam and Arabia. This point was made sufficiently clear by the eloquent statement, contained in a letter addressed to us from Ibn Saud, which we published in June last. Ibn Saud in that statement declared that Nejd was not only the champion of Arab freedom but was also in full agreement with "our Egyptian and Indian brothers" with respect to the forthcoming Cairo Conference about the Khilafat.

**The Despair of Dependence.**

Mr. Joseph Baptista, who represented Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva and who took opportunity of visiting England and interviewing Lord Olivier and several Labour leaders, has returned to India a disillusioned man. The views he has expressed bring into relief the humiliating position of India in the empire and the world. While Mr. Baptista assures us about the general sympathy felt by the Labour leaders at Geneva with the cause of Indian labourers, he has pathetically described how he was denied every opportunity of representing India's cause during the protracted sittings of the Conference. And yet India's financial contribution to the exchequer of the League of Nations is only next to that of Great Britain! One can understand and even appreciate a deliberate insult as it shows the importance attached to the persons sought to be insulted. But the position becomes intolerable when one is quietly passed by as if it were a matter of course! It is time the Legislative Assembly gave its attention to this matter. Nor did Mr. Baptista find greater gound for hope for India at London than at Geneva. Here again he left no stone unturned to acquaint the powers-that-be with the real situation. And Mr. Baptista assures us that they are neither so ignorant about the Indian situation nor so stupid in their estimation of the Swarajists as some interested nobodies would ask us to believe. It is not want of accurate knowledge but of genuine sympathy that is responsible for the policy of *status quo* in India. Whatever the achievements of Labour Government may be in domestic or foreign affairs, not even their most partial friends can claim a tittle of progress so far as India is concerned. While the Reforms Committee may serve to drown the sorrows and kindle the hopes of some of us, the "steel-frame" continues as ever strengthening "the hold of the Empire over India." The completeness of Mr. Baptista's disillusionment is revealed by the fact that he has no hopes even about the next election. For, he distinctly states that even with a greater majority in the House of Commons "no Cabinet Minister will touch such a (Home Rule) Bill with a pair of tongs," and that "the Labour Party will not even make Home Rule for India a plank of their platform." And when we remember that we have all this from one who held out the very highest hopes about securing Home Rule from the Labour Party when installed in power, we have a measure of his despair and disappointment. Mr. Baptista has, however, not discovered a new truth. We cannot afford to rely upon any sympathy from London or Geneva and to forget that Nations by themselves are made.

**Railway Finance Compromise.**

The Legislative Assembly adopted on Saturday the Government proposals regarding the separation of railway finance from the general budget subject to the modifications agreed as a result of the compromise arrived at between the Government and the Nationalist Party. The compromise effected is one which reveals a more generous attitude on the part of the latter, while the Government's contribution to it amounts to little more than giving "assurances", a performance in which they are adept. The Nationalist Party's amendment to the original proposal of Sir Charles Innes added a clause approving the Government resolution subject to the provisos (a) that no railway line now under State management and no railway line now managed by a company whose contract may hereafter expire should be handed over to company management without the previous approval of the Legislative Assembly, (b) that the railway services should be rapidly Indianised and further that Indians should be appointed as members of the Railway Board as early as possible. The insistence on the provisos was as emphatic as their object was clear, namely, to see that the railways were worked in the true interests of the people. In view of this the Government had no other course left to them than to meet the non-officials half way.

**Pledge or Scrap of Paper.**

The compromise arrived at provides consultation with the Assembly in case of transfer to company management and not its previous consent as in the original Nationalist amendment, though the Assembly has reserved to itself the liberty to terminate the present arrangement in case the transfer is concluded against its advice. As regards Indianisation of the Railway service and the appointment of Indians to the Railway Board, Government, through Sir Charles Innes, have given assurances though what worth should be attached to these assurances will be clear from his statement that there are no Indians "of requisite standing and experience in the Railway Department" for appointment to the Railway Board", as though the men who have so far held these appointments have been superior to several Indians who, given the opportunity, would have acquitted themselves of the responsibilities of the posts more creditably to themselves and with greater benefit to the country. Nor is there anything new in regard to the assurances about the purchase of stores in India. Such assurances have been given time and again and to what extent they are honoured was revealed in the evidence of Mr. Kirkhope of the Stores Purchase Department before the Tariff Board, who declared that, in spite of the Department's efforts, scrutiny and alertness, orders were being sent to England even for those articles which could be had in India cheaper. By accepting the compromise the non-official member have put the Government on their honour. It remains to be seen whether the Government treat this pledge, as they have treated many a pledge in the past, as a scrap of paper.

**Votes for Women.**

The lecture delivered by Dr. Besant about woman suffrage at Simla the other day is a sharp reminder of the national neglect of the duty towards women. The apathy has certainly not been due to any difficulty felt with regard to the precedence of the social over the political problem. In fact we have generally argued in a vicious circle. Our laws have helped to keep down the condition of women, which again has been made an argument for withholding political rights from them. While we may, therefore, agree that social reform will greatly help women to occupy their proper place in the life of the country, we must not postpone by a single day the legal enfranchisement of women. Dr. Besant hit the mark when she said that "women have particular aptitude for practical work and are valuable in the sphere of public affairs" and again that "woman should take her place in public life and bring into active functioning her mother heart without which the home would be a desert." Most of our Provinces should, therefore, be ashamed of lagging behind Madras and Bombay in the enfranchisement of women for the Legislative Council and must take the first opportunity to confer votes on women and remove their legal disabilities. We have no doubt but that their improved status will inspire women workers and their friends to make fresh efforts for their general emancipation.

**The Dev Samaj.**

The Dev Samaj, founded in 1887 by Pandit Satyanand Agnihotri, who is known among his followers as "Shri Dev Guru Bhagwan" or "Dev Atma," has been an influence for good in many directions in the Punjab, the province of its birth. Though on its religious side it is, perhaps, as poles asunder from the Salvation Army, it resembles the latter in many of its activities in the field of social service. Both attach very great importance to the work of reclamation, individual as well as "mass." Of special interest is the work of reclamation carried on by the Samaj among the criminal tribes and other "depressed" class people of the province. Six years ago the Punjab Government made over two settlements of Sansis, a notorious criminal tribe, to the Samaj and all officials who have visited these settlements have borne testimony to the success achieved by the workers of the Samaj in reforming the tribe. The Samaj has established four industrial schools for the benefit of this tribe, two for boys and two for girls. It maintains also four schools for the "depressed" classes, in addition to 24 other institutions, including two high schools for boys, one high school and one middle school for girls. Besides this educational activity, social service of various kinds is being rendered by the members of the Samaj. For all such work, the Samaj relies to a large extent on public support. It is to be hoped that such support will be forthcoming in a generous measure.

## THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

### A WAY OUT?

(BY "I. C. S.")

Now that Mahatma Gandhi has drawn urgent attention to this question by his fast of penance and prayer, it is opportune for the local leaders at all centres of political life to meet together and devise local organisations for preventing friction between the communities in their particular locality. An All-India Conference will not be enough What is wanted is detailed work on each single source of friction and that can be achieved only by local organisations. If the local Congress Committees are able to take the initiative, so much the better. Where owing to their constitution being not sufficiently influential, they cannot take the lead, a Conciliation Board should be formed *ad hoc*, the essential being that there should be a committee of reasonable men who command some influence who will make it their business to bring about a solution of each question as it arises. If they are practical men and command influence in their respective communities the chances are that their decisions will be accepted by the mass of the people and trouble will be averted. If they fail in persuading the masses to abide by their decision the position will at least be no worse than before. An honest attempt at settlement will have been made and if there is a fight or breach of the peace after that, the issues at least will have become clear and the Government or the Courts that may ultimately have to enforce a particular solution of the respective rights of the contending parties will have the assistance of the decision of the Conciliation Board as a guide. The members of these Boards could be selected by public meetings or by local Congress and Khilafat organisations while eminent and independent men outside could be co-opted by such Boards when formed. If the Boards could organize a band of volunteers *on a non-communal basis* who would endeavour by acting as a sort of voluntary police to stop inter-communal fights, both their influence and their usefulness would be greatly increased.

Bombay would seem to offer a particularly favourable field for such an attempt as it is as yet luckily free from acute communal tension. There are several leaders who value Swaraj above everything else and if they come forward at this juncture and organize themselves on the lines indicated above I am sure they will provide an excellent example for the rest of India to follow.

# "TAKE PITY ON YOUR COUNTRY."

# LEADERS' APPEAL TO NATION.

## WANTED—PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Sept. 19.

About 200 invitations have been telegraphed all over the country to the prominent members of all communities and parties to attend the proposed non-party conference in Delhi on September 23rd.

Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Maulana Shaukat Ali were among those who arrived here this evening. Mr. Andrews is expected here to-morrow and Mr. M. Paul Richards on 22nd. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das and the other members of the Swaraj Party will probably arrive on the night of 22nd or morning of 23rd.

It is understood that the Session will last for three days or more and the principal subject to be discussed is the communal and real unity, and the Conference will formulate measures for the achievement of the same.

To-day is the second day of Mr. Gandhi's fast and he is looking quite healthy and fit. He continues to receive visitors as usual and goes out for a short drive in the evening.

### CONFERENCE POSTPONED TO 26TH.

### RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Sept. 20.

On the suggestion of some members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly the 'Unity Conference' which was fixed for the 23rd has been postponed to the 26th. A Reception Committee has been formed with Maulana Mahomed Ali as the president and Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Swami Shraddhanand, Mr. Sunderlal Shaukerlal and other prominent workers as members. Messrs. Asaf Ali and Indra will officiate as the Secretaries. It is understood that the Conference will not be open to the Press and no visitor will be admitted.

The Conference will commence at two in the afternoon on the 26th in the Sangam Theatre and will continue to sit from day to day until some definite programme is agreed upon.

### MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

### INTERVIEWS CURTAILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Sept. 20.

The following bulletin about Mr. Gandhi's health was issued at 8 O'clock to-night: "After 48 hours' fast Mahatmaji's general condition, the rytham and quality of his pulse and blood pressure were all remarkable. To-day, I found symptoms of exhaustion and fatigue due to ten hours' continuous interviews. I beg friends to abstain from giving Mahatmaji occasion for the least exertion or fatigue. He has not got much resrve energy. I have allowed him only two hours for interviews, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The maximum time for a single interview should on no account exceed thirty minutes."

### CONVINCE MAHATMAJI OF RESOLVE.

### M. ABULKALAM AZAD'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following appeal:—

My humble request to Hindu and Mussulman newspapers, organizations and influential persons that they should concentrate all their energies to remove the causes of Hindu-Moslem friction. Meetings should be organized all over the country to assure Mahatmaji that people have resolved to do according to his wishes and he should give them a last chance by postponing his fast. If at this juncture we are not ready to make a sincere effort to root out the causes of friction then the present generation of Hindus and Mussalmans should forget for ever word liberty and Swaraj.

### LEADERS INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The news that Mahatma Gandhi is fasting for a long period of 21 days as penance and prayer over communal troubles has caused great consternation in Simla and several members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State are often discussing the probable consequence of his extreme step. There is not the slightest difference of opinion in view that for a Mahatma there was no other course left but the decision to pray through a prolonged fast. Members of all parties affirm that the communal situation in India has reached such an acute stage that no moment should be lost in putting all the heads together for arriving at a real and lasting settlement of differences. But some opine that the severest form of suffering which Mahatma Gandhi has invited on himself should not in the interest of the country be allowed to continue; because he is the greatest national asset and India at this critical juncture can ill-afford to lose the services of one who alone can weld all the forces together and lead this country to its destined goal. But at the same time there is a strong and universal expression of feeling that in view of the Conference of Leaders of all parties in Delhi on the 23rd September which will review the situation and decide to find a way out of the impasse Mahatmaji should be prevailed upon to give up his fasting. I, therefore, interviewed several Legislators present in Simla in order to ascertain their exact views and I am giving below a few extracts from their statements. Unfortunately Pandit Motilall Nehru is laid up with malaria. But the depth of feeling which stirred him over Mahatma Gandhi's fasting has found expression in his cancelling the party. It was also exhibited by some members of the Assembly especially the Swarajists by not attending the party which Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Alexander Muddiman gave last evening. But the feeling is growing stronger and everywhere there is the anxious query "What the latest about Mahatmaji?"

When I approached Mr. Jinnah he did not want to make any statement just at present. Pandit Malaviya too hesitated to express himself but he afterwards agreed and observed as follows:—

ALL MUST TAKE A VOW.

I have been distressed to hear of the vow taken by Mahatma Gandhi. We all know he is not in a robust state of health and very few constitutions can stand fasting for 21 days. I am pained to think of what the consequences of fasting might be. I have spoken to Mahatma Gandhi over the phone. It is easy for any one to say that he should not have taken such a terrible vow but the grief which he has felt over the distressing events in various parts of the country became unbearable and he has inflicted the severest suffering which he could invite on himself as penance and prayer as he has called it. Instead of trying to persuade Mahatma Gandhi to give up his vow those who appreciate the depth of his feeling and sincerity and the earnestness of his desire to put an end to these Hindu-Muslim differences should themselves take the vow honestly to do all they can speedily to bring about an effective understanding between the two communities so that these incidents should cease to disgrace our country and cease to cause an undeserved misery to innocent people.

When I approached Mr. Patel for his views he said:—"What I can say when Mahatmaji has taken the greatest plunge? I am grieved."

HAS DONE HIS BEST.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao at my request observed:—

Mahatma Gandhi has done his best during the last three years to promote Hindu-Muslim unity and the events at Kohat and Lucknow have naturally upset him completely and plunged him into grief. I sincerely hope that both the communities will recognise the seriousness of the situation in the country and that they may be able by their action to persuade Mahatmajee to reconsider his decision. We need his help and guidance at this critical juncture."

THE ONE THING ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed.—

"Leaders of all classes, parties and races unite in requesting Mahatmajee to break his fast. The penance he has imposed on himself is his own characteristic method of manifesting his pain and humiliation at our squabbles. We must honestly, earnestly and unanimously direct all our energies and concentrate all efforts on one thing—the total removal of communal strife from India. Nothing else will induce him to abandon the fasting. The country will be eternally disgraced if it fails to rise up to the occasion at this supreme crisis in its history."

Mr. G. A. Natesan in reply told me about the talk he had with Mahatma Gandhi on the second of this month in Bombay when he (Mahatmaji) had told him that if things did not improve he would withdraw from politics and Mr. Natesan added that the Kohat tragedy must break hearts and hopes of all true well-wishers of India. It is nothing but a cruel irony of fate that the singularly noble and genuine efforts of this great soul should be thwarted by these frequent riots and disturbances. With all due deference I venture to think that if the Mahatma broke his fast and proceeded to some of the places where these riots have occurred and pointed out to them the wickedness of their actions more good may still result than by his fasting which to my mind is nothing but a declaration to his countrymen of his readiness to die as a martyr to the cause which has always been dear to him. I do hope that all the friends who are now near Mahatmajee at Delhi will press him to break fast and to undertake a tour of the places where the lamentable disturbances have occurred."

Mr. Abhyankar in a communication to me says:—

"I know Mahatmaji's loving heart has been pricked to the core on account of the recent most deplorable and disastrous Hindu-Muslim fights in the country. I am sure the leading men of the country will soon put their heads together and set matters right as it is impossible for them to shirk responsibility and as it is highly essential for them to deal with the situation in every interest of the country. I would, therefore, humbly request Mahatmajee to give up the fast."

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said:—

"I am sorry I cannot get over the feeling that Mahatmajee is punishing himself and his best admirers and friends by this. He had no hand in the riots and had no control over them. Of Lucknow I can

(Continued in Column 5.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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## CONFERENCE TO MEET ON FRIDAY.

## PEOPLE'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

## DEEPENING ANXIETY IN THE COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Sept. 19.

Below is a full text of the appeal issued to the press under the signature of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shradhananda and Moulana Mohamed Ali regarding Mahatma Gandhi's fast and Unity Conference.

Fellow Countrymen:—On the evening of 17th September Mahatma Gandhi, all unexpectedly and without consultation with any of his friends, took a vow to fast for 21 days and issued the following statement with regard to it:—

"The recent events have proved unbearable for me. My helplessness is still more unbearable. My religion teaches me that whenever there is distress which one cannot remove, one must fast and pray. I have done so in connection with my own dear ones. Nothing evidently that I say or write can bring the two communities together. I am therefore imposing on myself a fast of twenty-one days and ending on Wednesday the 8th October. I reserve the liberty to drink water with or without salt. It is both a penance and a prayer. As penance I need not have taken the public into confidence. But I publish the fast as (let me hope) an effective prayer both to Hindus and Mussalmans, who have hitherto worked in unison, not to commit suicide. I respectfully invite the heads of all the communities, including Englishmen, to meet and end this quarrel which is a disgrace to religion and humanity. It seems as if God has been dethroned. Let us reinstate Him in our hearts."

MESSAGE TO LEADERS.

Everything that was possible to dissuade him from this resolve was done and the whole night was passed in making one effort after another in this direction. These efforts have not ceased; but in the meantime we felt it necessary to invite a Conference of prominent Hindus and Mussalmans and other fellow-countrymen of ours of every shade of political opinion and of such Europeans as are expected to be helpful to us in this grave crisis.

The following message was, therefore, telegraphed to every one of these individually and we feel that it will tell its own tale:—

"Moved by the daily growing proportions of Hindu-Muslim dissensions Mahatma Gandhi has begun twenty-one days' fast by way of penance and prayer. Considering all that Hindus and Mussalmans and his other countrymen owe to him and the world's great need of such a man you can well realize what we stand to lose if, God forbid, anything untoward happens. Considering the length of the fast and his shattered health who can underrate the risk. It is, therefore, necessary for us all to decide immediately what we can do in these 21 days to retrieve the situation and relieve Mahatma's agony of distress. Please join the Conference here on 23rd September and bring with you whosoever may help. Wire arrival Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi."

This Conference will continue to sit from day to day till such time as a programme of work is finally agreed upon and its execution is taken in hand. We appeal to every Hindu and Mussalman and to every other Indian to take into consideration the tragic gravity of the situation and to refrain from every act, however, slight, that may in any way aggravate it. A Conference such as the one we have invited to meet at Delhi can succeed only in an atmosphere free from all passion, and we appeal to you, fellow countrymen, to come to our assistance and create such an atmosphere of peaceful calm throughout the country.

The account of recent disorders in many places invariably demonstrate the fact that it is slight things, meagre in the extreme, that have led to the most serious disturbances causing great loss of life and property and attended with incidents even more tragic if their permanent consequences are to be taken into consideration.

APPEAL TO JOURNALISTS.

It is therefore of little things that we have to take care, of the chance word that drops from us in an unguarded moment. To this we invite in particular the attention of the writers in newspapers, whether editors or correspondents. This, we feel, is no time for the publication of anything likely to cause alarm to the multitude and create fresh anxiety and apprehension in the mind of the great man continually fasting and praying here at Delhi for the dawn of peace and unity whose sensibility in these matters was always greater than ours, and must, in these days, have increased to an abnormal extent.

Even if this land of ours is destined to remain for ever a prey to disunion, at any rate let us not indulge in these foolish quarrels at a moment when this great countryman of ours, at once the advocate and symbol of Indian Unity, needs every indication of returning peace and concord more than food for his sustenance.

The guilt of promoting discord and strife is never small but to-day that man who gives cause for further discord would be guilty before God and man of attempted murder ever if the Mahatma can survive the shock of the news of another disturbance anywhere else in the country.

Friends, this is but a poor attempt at an appeal to your noblest feelings, for in our deep distress words do not readily come to us with which we could beseech you to take pity upon your country as well as upon your greatest countryman. But we feel sure, your own hearts will help to create throughout the country that atmosphere which it needs for bringing the conference that we have invited to a completely and permanently successful conclusion.

We pray to the Almighty God in whose hands is everything, including the hearts of men, to give us the Grace to put an end, once for all the discord and disunion, and to restore to our dear and distracted motherland the reign of peace and goodwill.

Sd. AJMAL KHAN.
Sd. SHRADDANAND.
Sd. MOHAMED ALI.

say that the riots broke out in spite of the most earnest endeavours of local Congressmen. Mahatmajee owes "to his countrymen who respect him to give up the fast and take practical steps to stop the riots by a representative Hindu-Muslim Sangathan."

THE ONE SAVIOUR.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar in reply gave expression to his feelings in the following terms:—

"Some look upon his fast as madness and some call it as amounting to suicide. I regard it as neither. I have strong faith in the efficacy of suffering which the body in which the great soul is working undergoes. I have the firmest belief that soulforce of Gandhiji is sure to conquer any kind of brute force. I am certain that the fast will not have to go through its full duration unless leaders of parties for whose sake the greatest man on the earth is prepared to sacrifice himself go to him and assure him of that unity for which he strives and without which our country can never hope to attain salvation. I hope that my countrymen will realise the gravity of the sacrifice which we may have to undergo by the consequences of this terrible vow in losing the one only saviour whom we only recently got back from the jaws of death."

Several other members have expressed themselves in a more or less similar vein and it is clear that there is a very strong feeling that Mahatmaji should not continue his fast and that at the same time the leaders of all parties must put their heads together and bring about a lasting unity between Hindus and Mussalmans.

Mr. George Joseph has just come from Delhi and is confering with some members of the Assembly and the Council of State on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. Pandit Malaviya informs me that he is going to Delhi to attend the Conference there on the 23rd instant. It is probable however that the Conference will be postponed to the 24th. In any case the members of the Legislature will, on their way home, halt at Delhi and participate in the proceedings of the Conference. It is hoped that as a result of the deliberations Mahatmajee will be induced to break the fast and that a solution will be reached on this vexed question.

### ANGUISH IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, September 20.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate General has sent the following telegram today to Mr. Gandhi:—

"All here in anguish over your fast. Pray cancel fast."

### PRAYER MEETINGS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, September 20.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has issued an appeal to all the leaders and organisations including Congress Committees to arrange for public meetings throughout the province on Sunday 28th instant for offering prayers for unity and brotherhood and for the preservation of Mr. Gandhi's life.

### MR. IYENGAR'S TELEGRAM TO M. MAHOMED ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 20.

In reply to an invitation received from Maulana Mahomed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Swami Shradhanand, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar has wired as follows:—

"Telegram received. Too late to enable me to attend on 23rd. Deeply grieve Mahatmaji's fast. Praying speedy restoration of harmony between the two communities. All conversion work must be stopped. would strongly urge organising bands of Muslims and similar organization for Hindus unless local leaders are united determined and energetic. Am afraid interference will do little good."

### MADRAS MUSLIMS REQUEST.

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

On behalf of the Muslims of Madras the following telegram has been sent to Mr. Gandhi:—"Madras Muslims humbly pray suspend unprecedented fast, save Bharatmata from greatest calamity. Muslim public meeting arranged."

A public meeting of Mahomedans of Madras will be held on 22nd instant to request Mr. Gandhi to suspend his fast for the sake of the country and to appeal to all Hindu and Muslim leaders especially of north India to take immediate steps to establish a complete unity between Hindus and Muslims.

### BELGAUM NON-BRAHMINS ANXIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BELGAUM, Sept. 20

A great humiliation was felt by the leaders of all communities on receipt of news of Mahatmaji's fast. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Panditappa Chikodi, a prominent Lingayat leader left for Delhi to attend the Conference. Prof. Lathe prominent non-Brahmin leader and Mr. Khatib, prominent Muslim leader, intended to accompany but previous engagements and indisposition prevented them. Prof. Lathe, however, has written to Sjt. Gangadharrao his views which he may place before the Conference.

### DEEPENING ANXIETY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Mahatma's consolation to his followers at Sabarmati that he would be able to survive the twenty-one days' fast has not allayed the public anxiety which is deepening every hour. It is recognised that, while Mahatmaji was comparatively healthy and strong even then during the last two days of his fourteen days' fast in South Africa, he was on the verge of death. Public agony has reached its climax considering that Mahatma is now old and feeble and 21 days' fast is a veritable death.

### CALCUTTA PAPERS' CONCERN FOR MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A spirit of melancholy pervades this morning's papers which write long editorials dealing with Mahatma's penance. All pay tributes to the greatest Indian leader and feel equally concerned about his health.

THE STATESMAN.

The "Statesman" says:—

Mr. Gandhi has commenced a fast which he intends to continue for twenty-one days—an ordeal which must arouse the gravest fears. His anguished cry "it seems as if God had been dethroned, let us reinstate him in our hearts" must evoke profound sympathy. Its sincerity is evident. It now remains to be seen what response will be made to this unprecedented appeal. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly for to Mr. Gandhi the issue must be one of life or death.

"Forward" says:—

The fast has a tremendous effect on the public mind and leaders must intervene.

The "Servant" says:—

When hopes and anticipations, faith and charity have again secured a foothold to do their edifying and inspiring work the news of Mahatmaji's terrible resolve has cast a gloom over the whole country.

The "Patrika" also remarks in a similar strain.

### MAHATMA'S ASSURANCE OF SURVIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

Enquiries made this morning at Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati go to show that in reply to messages from friends Mr. Gandhi has sent a telegram yesterday assuring them that God willing he fully expected to survive the 21 days' fast. It was his original intention to undertake 40 days' fast but it was abandoned in preference to 21 days' fast in the hope of finishing it without undue strain. Nevertheless the people in the Ashram view Mr. Gandhi's fast with alarm as it is said that when he observed 14 days' fast in South Africa the last two days caused anxiety although Mr. Gandhi kept up his spirits on all the previous days.

### CLARION CALL FOR UNITY.

### LET ALL RESPOND EQUALLY.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha wires from Hyderabad (Deccan), under date September 20th:—

India will be stunned and shamed by Gandhiji's self-imposed fasting owing to growing Hindu-Muslim dissensions. The responsibility of the leaders and workers is grave for their remissness in not concentrating all their energy and attention on restoring Hindu-Muslim relations. The Hindu-Muslim Committee appointed at the Delhi Congress in September last never met. Meetings were twice convened at Sharanpur in October and December last, but there was no quorum. Nor was the question of Hindu-Muslim unity considered at Cocanada, though I pressed for it both in the All-India Congress Committee meeting and in the open Congress and wrote and spoke to the leaders about the same. I came away from Cocanada greatly disappointed. During the last two and a half years we have done precious little to check and counteract the divide and rule policy of the bureaucracy or the anticommunal policy of the vernacular papers. The guilt of Congressmen is great and the aloofness of the sane Britishers, Liberals, Besantines and Independents, has been regrettable and injurious. The hour is grave; the need for unity is great. Let all castes, creeds, classes and masses realize it. Mahatmaji is the apostle of non-violence. His life is precious to India and to the whole world. May India, united India, with Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jews and Parsis, all combined rise to the height of the occasion, subordinate everything to the restoration of inter-communal unity, end all hatred and strife, cultivate goodwill and fellowship, save the greatest man from intense agony and grave risk of life and save this sacred land from bloodshed. May Britons and Indians respond to this clarion call of humanity or else they will be ever responsible to their God, to their posterity and to humanity. May Heaven

(Continued on next page).

# KOHAT TRAGEDY

## GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY

## DR. SATYAPAL'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Satyapal, Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a wire dated, Lahore, the 19th instant, says:

I have just returned from Kohat and Rawalpindi having interviewed scores of Hindus. The most unfortunate thing is that Hindu ladies and children have also been wounded. A narration of woe and misery by the Hindus of Kohat who have been rendered homeless and penniless have caused me the deepest pain. I have seen with my own eyes the millionaires Hindu brothers and sisters without a piece of cloth on their backs and a particle of food to call their own. All their belongings have either been looted or plundered and their shops and houses burnt to ashes. The various Hindu and Sikh organizations at Rawalpindi are serving their afflicted and unfortunate victims of an unparalleled tragedy with a highly commendable devotion and zeal. They are being very carefully looked after. Every effort is being made by Rawalpindi inhabitants to provide well all the necessaries of life for their brothers and sisters in trouble. A large number of Hindu wounded are in Rawalpindi Arya Hospital, and are being carefully looked after by the medical authorities on behalf of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. I presented Rs. 100 for providing further comforts for the wounded men, women and children.

After spending a day in seeing the various centres occupied by the sufferers and listening to their statements and also discussing with the local workers as to how the Provincial Committee could best help their afflicted friends. I started for Kohat accompanied by Pt. Parashuram, Pt Siriram, Pt. Thakardutta and Mehta Jagganath. We had previously wired the Deputy Commissioner abut our intended visit. A hideous spectacle that we saw there. I find myself incapable to describe. Practically the whole of the town had been in flames and smoke was still seen rising from majority of houses. The town presented an appearance of being a desolate and deserted one. Almost all Hindu shops, and here and there Mahomedan shops have been plundered looted and reduced to ashes. The iron safes, the cashboxes were seen lying on the roadside, they having been forcibly broken open and their contents taken away. We saw various Hindus there and listened to their statements. We had long or rather straight talk with the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. When we told him in an unmistakable language that the whole affair had been entirely mismanaged and that such a catostrophe could have been averted if instead of depending upon the advice of his Mahomedan assistants and advisors (who unfortunately are accused of being partisans in this affair) he had used his discretion and taken proper precautionary measures.

The news of 300 arrests is absolutely false. There have been very few arrests not even exceeding one dozen. Rai Bahadur Sardar Makhansingh and his son are in custody. I had an interview with him in the jail and was deeply moved by his miserable plight. His property has been totally burnt his cash and jewellery are missing. As if to add insult to injury he and his son are in jail. The D. C. said that some serious charges are against him, but the Rai Bahadur proclaims his innocence and the other Hindus also corroborated his statement. The arrest of prominent and influential Hindu, has removed the last remnants of confidence in Government. There have been grossly exaggerated reports about the causalties on either side. The official report has it that eleven Hindus and eleven Mahomedans have been killed. 16 Hindus are untraceable. Possibly they are also killed and there are about 150 wounded of both parties. Out of these many have only slight injuries: about 25 Hindus and 6 Mahomedans are seriously injured. I had a talk with M. Ahmadoo and Savid Pirkamal. They also deplored these incidents and I am writing a detailed statement to be published in a day or two.

LESSON FROM THE TRAGEDY.

In the end, I wish to emphasize the fact that this tragedy ought to act as an eye opener for those who conciously or unconciously excite mutual hatred between Hindus and Mahomedans. We ought all to take this lesson to heart that religious fanaticism let loose can only bring about so much ruin and disaster. Affairs at Kohat clearly domonstrate that communal strifes and mutual bickerings can produce only bloodshed, plunder loot and destruction and devastation can only follow if communal considerations are given undue importance.

## RESOLUTIONS FOR COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Several non-official members headed by Panjit Malaviya gave notice of a resolution for a Committee of Enquiry into Kohat fighting and requested the Secretary of the Legislative Department to secure waiving of the rules to permit discussion of the resolution, but in view of the Home Member's announcement in the Assembly to-day that the Viceroy has deputed Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, to ascertain the facts, to discuss the situation with the Chief Commissioner and to report to the Viceroy, Pandit Malaviya has intimated that the resolution be held in abeyance. The resolution runs as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that, in view of the exceptionally serious character of the recent disturbances and outrages at Kohat, enormous injury and damage and the feeling of insecurity and consternation caused among the inhabitants leading to the wholesale evacuation by the Hindu population, he will be pleased to appoint as early as possible a committee of inquriy composed of officials and non-officials to enquire into the causes, the origin, progress and incidents of disturbances, extent of injury and damage caused to life and property, the steps taken by the authorities to provide against or deal with the outbreak, measures taken by them for guarding the safety of public number of population who have fled from town and the measures necessary to restore a sense of security to the inhabitants and compensate those who have suffered by disturbances and to provide against a recurrence of such deplorable incidents"

## "TAKE PITY ON YOUR COUNTRY."

(Continued from previous page).

guide the Britons and Indians aright at thi supreme hour. Amen.

## MRS. GANDHI LEAVES FOR DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

In view of the prolonged fast of Mr. Gandhi Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, Mr. Shankarlal Banker and Shrimati Ansuya Ben have left to-day for Delhi.

## "KEEP COOL AND COLLECTED"

## SJT. GANGADHARRAO'S APPEAL TO KARNATAK.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Sept 20.

A deep sense of dejection and humiliation is pervading through the Hindu and Moslem communities in the city on receipt of news of Mahatmaji's declaration of fasting for twenty-one days as a penace for the Hindu-Moslem conflagration in the country. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has issued the following message to Karnatak.—

"Karnatak which has all along maintained a reputation for peaceful atmosphere, so far as Hindu-Muslim relations are concerned, is likely to be perturbed by the sad incidents of Gulbarga. There is no Hindu who does not feel grieved by the woeful results of the mob fury at Gulbarga. Likewise there is no responsible Mahomedan who does not hang down his head at the un-Moslem conduct of his coreligionists there. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee without taking any hasty step in the matter wisely sought Mahatmaji's advice in the matter and the latter has asked the President of the Committee to await the results of his exertions at peace-making at Delhi. The atmosphere is being surcharged with suspicion and the situation is likely to be preiudicially affected if both Hindus and Muslims do not keep their heads cool and collected. Non-violence in thought word and deed should be strictly observed in spite of all provocation in meeting the present situation. It is really a matter for humiliation that the great Mahatma who has done and sacrificed so much to build up Hindu-Muslim unity should be forced to take a vow of twenty-one days' fast as penance for communal dissensions. I hope this critical situation will create a sense of repentance in the hearts of those who are entertaining any idea of going against the cardinal principle of non-violence which is so necessary for unity of all communities and creeds in the country. I appeal with all earnestness to Karnatak which has demonstrated its entire confidence in Mahatma by unanimously electing him President of the coming Congress at Belgaum to try its utmost to help Mahatmaji in relieving the tension and thus save the life which is an asset not only to this country but to the whole world. May God give strength and faith to the people of Karnatak in attaining this object."

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Chikodi, the Lingayat leader, left for Delhi to attend the Conference.

## MR. DAS AND DELHI CONFERENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Mr. C. R. Das will not be able to attend the Conference at Delhi where his presence was earnestly solicited. The title suit of Tarakeswar comes before the District Judge Hoogly to-morrow. Mr. C. R. Das shall have to attend the court, otherwise there is a danger that all the terms of compromise which he suggested and to which the party of the Mohant have agreed might topple down. In the meantime, however, he has suggested a scheme for restoring Hindu-Muslim unity. He is in constant communication with Maulana Mahomed Ali.

## MR. DAS CONFIDE T.

## STRIVING HIS BEST TO PROMOTE UNITY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

With the happy conclusion of the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha Mr. C. R. Das is left free to divert his entire energy towards the promotion of Hindu Muslim unity. Only a few days ago he had prolonged negotiations with Mahatma about the Congress compromise. He pointed out to him that as a prophet of unity he should accept the Congress presidentship. Many questions of constitution making were also discussed. Both Mr. Das and Mahatma Gandhi agreed that it is the Congress alone which can ratify the Indian constitution. They do not mind attending party conferences. Mr. Das was dreaming of a united Congress and was thinking of giving expression to his views when suddenly he was astounded to hear the Mahatma's resolve to fast for twenty-one days. Mr. Das doubts whether in his present health Mahatmaji can survive the prolonged fast. It will be a calamity and all hopes for Hindu Moslem reconciliation will be shattered if anything happens to Mahatmaji. Mr. Das swears by his life that he will leave no stone unturned in restoring the spirit of amity and goodwill between the Hindu and the Mussalman. Mr. Das is attending the leaders' conference. He looks up with confidence in Lala Lajpat Rai whose arrival in India is highly significant. If the leaders' conference can show tangible evidence of Hindu Muslim reconciliation then only they will be worthy of supplicating Mahatma Gandhi to desist from his resolve.

## MAHATMA ON EXPIATION.

## APPEAL TO PEOPLE TO DO THEIR DUTY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

Mr. Gandhi writes as follows in to-day's "Navjivan":—

"You might have known the news of my expiation when this issue will have been out. Do not be afraid of my fasts. Never imitate them. Expiation must be done by him who must do it. Others may help him. If all brothers and sisters of Gujarat will help in all the days the work we have undertaken to do, something good will be realised and Swaraj also will be won."

## "AN UNPRECEDENTED APPEAL."

The "Statesman" writes —

Mr. Gandhi has commenced a fast which he intends to continue for twenty-one days—an ordeal which must arouse the gravest fears. It is "both a penance and a prayer," self-imposed because of recent events which have proved "unbearable" for him, and a feeling of hopelessness more unbearable still. He realizes that nothing he can say or write will bring the Hindu and Mahomedan communities together; he therefore resorts to this his last resource. As a penance, says the Mahatma, he need not have taken the public into his confidence but he publishes the fast as a prayer both to Hindus and to Mussalmans. He invites the heads of all the communities to meet and "end this quarrel, with is a disgrace to religion and to humanity." He includes Englishmen in his invitation, presumably to serve as mediators. His anguished cry—"It seems as if God had been dethroned. Let us reinstate Him in our hearts"—must evoke profound sympathy. Its sincerity is evident. It now remains to be seen what response will be made to this unprecedented appeal. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly for to Mr. Gandhi the issue must be one of life or death.

## "HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY ESSENTIAL."

## KARNATAK NON-BRAHMINS' ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, the well-known non-Brahmin leader of Karnatak, has addressed the following letter to Srijut Gangadharrao Deshpande requesting him to put his viewpoints, contained in the letter, on the Hindu-Muslim question before the Unity Conference to be held at Delhi on the 26th instant:—

BELGAUM, Sept 20.

My dear Mr. Deshpande,

I am sorry I shall not be able to go to Delhi with you to-day, owing to bad health and some engagements, which I cannot avoid. I sincerely wished to see the great men who are expected to be in Delhi on the 23rd instant, though I did not expect myself to serve any purpose. But I am sorry, I can't have that advantage just now. I hope you will excuse my inability to respond to your call in this matter.

I have no doubt that you will fully and ably express my own views, which are also yours, on the Hindu-Muslem question before the Conference. You know that in my humble view, the Hindus ought not only to unite but become one community without caste-distinctions of any kind. I cannot be therefore opposed to the 'apparent' object of those who are trying for Hindu Sangathan. But I agree with you wholly in holding that the present agitation to effect Sangathan is easily liable to be construed as an anti-Moslem agitation, which must be discouraged Our Moslem brethren at Gulbarga and other places may have taken a wrong attitude. But I believe in the greater interests of our country, we ought to be ready to forget every wrong done by one community to other. If we are ready to make the necessary sacrifices for national advancement, why not sacrifice our desire for revenge or retribution against those who may have committed wrong? After all, Hindus have to live in peace with the Moslems and it is impossible that this should be possible if each community wishes to have the full pound of flesh and nothing less. I think the only way to establish happy relations is to popularise Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence based on readiness to forgive and forget.

I know these are your own views in the matter. If need be you may assure others as I assure you, that I shall be always with you in working on these lines as laid down by Mahatmaji to maintain harmony and peace among Hindus and Moslems in this part of the country. I know as you do that there is a school of thought among us as elsewhere, which believes in the theory of "Tit for Tat", as a remedy against these disputes. I hope you will succeed in convincing the Conference that the vast majority of the people in this province do not countenance that view and that Gandhiji might rest assured that most of the leading people among us will be as they have already been working on the lines laid down by him in connection with the Hindu-Moslem question.

I do not pretend to advise, as I have never before pretended to do, to everything that the Mahatmaji has said on Indian political questions. But I feel ashamed of the attempts which some of our Maharashtra friends are carrying on to hold Gandhiji up to ridicule. I assure you, the Non-Brahmins in the Deccan entertain high regard for Gandhiji and they detest those efforts as much as you yourself detest them.

One more word about Mahatmaji's fasting. It would be a calamity indeed if anything untoward results from this. It would be a great disgrace to us all if popular follies of the two great communities exact the heavy price of suffering and something worse from Gardhiji. All I can say is that I shall be entirely with you in doing whatever you may wish in order to put a stop to these riots on the lines indicated by the Mahatma."

## STRIVING TOWARS PEACE.

## APPEAL TO END COMMUNAL TENSION AND UNITE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

A notice signed by Messrs. Jawharlal Nehru, Parsottamdas Tandon and Monzarali Sokhta is being circulated in Allahabad asking Hindus and Muslims to unite and stop their quarrels.

## HINDU-MUSLIM DISPUTE AT DELHI.

## MUSLIM CASE ENTRUSTED TO ARBITRATION BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 20.

With regard to the local Hindu-Muslim dispute, the latter community has decided to entrust their case to a board of arbitration with Mr. Gandhi as the Chief Arbitrator, and it is hoped that a speedy settlement of the differences will soon be forthcoming.

## STATMENTS OF LORD PARMOOR & FETHY BEY.

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION URGED

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations heard the statements of Lord Parmoor and Fethy Bey, regarding the frontier controversy. Fethy Bey contended that the Mosul vilayet was largely Turkish and had always formed part of Anatolia, and that, therefore, it should be restored to Turkey. He asserted that the Kurds and Turks there did not desire to be incorporated in Iraq. Fethy Bey alleged that notwithstanding the undertaking to observe the *status quo* pending a settlement of the frontier, the British had started military operations on the frontier in the course of which a number of Turks had been killed and wounded

Lord Parmoor, who made his statement first observed that the Turkish information in this connection was not agreed to by the British, and pointed out that the matter was being dealt with through an exchange of notes between the Turkish and British Governments.

Lord Parmoor invited the Council of the League to rule that the problem was to define the frontier of Iraq as it actually exists, and not to decide the disposal of the Vilayet of Mosul which was administered as part of Iraq since the occupation. Lord Parmoor said the Council would act as an arbitrator under the clause of the Lausanne Treaty.

Referring to the Turkish plea of a plebiscite he said the British Government regarded that the definition of a frontier was not a matter for a plebiscite, and the population of the frontier being mainly uneducated tribesmen were hardly competent to deal with such a complicated issue as the boundary settlement. Such a step would be bound to cause unrest and possibly disturbances. Lord Parmoor concluded by urging the Council to appoint a commission of disinterested and unbiassed persons to settle the dispute.

The discussion was adjourned.

## FRENCH EVACUATION OF OCCUPIED AREAS.

## LITTLE PROGRESS MADE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Cologne.—Little progress has been made in the French evacuation of the Ruhr and Bridge heads during the week, and the actual area under occupation has not been diminished, though on Sunday some villages were evacuated. Some prohibitions have been relaxed or withdrawn including the ordnance prohibiting the passage of empty barges to Holland, and Rhine shipping is now under no restrictions.—Reuter.

## "TREATY OF CONCILIATION AND PEACE."

## ITALO-SWISS TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—Sgr. Salandra announced, today, in the Assembly of the League that the Italo-Swiss Treaty of general arbitration was signed at Rome to-day. It was the most extensive Treaty of conciliation and peace yet concluded, providing for a pacific settlement of all conflicts without exception. (Cheers.).

M. Motta, the Swiss President of the Assembly, who was visibly moved, explained that all differences would be submitted to the International Court of Justice after other means of conciliation had failed.—Reuter.

In response to the invitation of Maulana Muhammad Ali Mr. G. K. Nariman left for Delhi last night to attend the Unity Conference.

# TO DELIVER HEDJAZ.

## IBN SAUD'S OBJECT.

## MECCA NOT TO BE ATTACKED

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Cairo.—Ibn Saud's agent at Damascus has been quoted as having said that the Wahabi attack on the Hedjaz was made in accordance with the wishes of the Moslem world, especially the Moslems in India. The agent says Taif was only attacked after King Hussein had failed to respond to the intimation to leave the Hedjaz. The attack concluded at Mecca because the holy city could not be attacked but the Wahabi's advance as far as Mecca was the fulfilment of Ibn Saud's task of delivering the Hedjaz from the yoke of King Hussein.—Reuter.

## BRITISH TROOPS & HEDJAZ.

## NO PERMISSION TO CROSS FRENCH TERRITORY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

A Government communique says:—

There is no foundation whatever for the report recently published that permission to cross French mandated territory is to be given to British troops in order to proceed to the assistance of King Hussein of the Hedjaz.

## EVENTS IN CHINA.

## FRANCE, AN ONLOOKER OF CONFLICT

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says: Commenting on the events in China the "Petit Parisien" says that so long as Frenchmen do not suffer any damages France will only take necessary precautions and be an unbiassed onlooker of the conflict. France hopes that one of the rival parties will be overcome finally in order to be able to re-establish order and unity in the country in the interests of China herself and of foreign countries.—Reuter.

## REVERSE OF CHIHLI'S FORCES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mukden.—An engagement between Chang-tso-lin's second army and Chihli's first brigade near Jehal resulted in a flight of the latter. Changtsolin's troops have occupied the line from Chinhow to Chaoyang and Suichung.—Reuter.

## MOROCCAN WAR.

## SPANISH TROOPS OCCUPY GORGUE POSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Madrid.—An official communique states the Spanish troops have occupied the Gorgues position, thus safeguarding the surrounding posts and dominating the heights above Totuan, which was otherwise unsafe. —Reuter.

## ARREST OF SON OF SPANISH EX-PREMIER.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Madrid.—Rafael Guerra, son of the ex-Premier, has been arrested.—Reuter.

## GEORGIAN INSURRECTIONARIES' MOVE.

## CONSOLIDATE POSITION I MOUNTAINS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—The Georgain Legation states that the Georgian insurrectionaries are consolidating their positions in the mountains in Eastern Georgia and in the districts of Letchkoum and Retcha.—Reuter.

## GERMAN IMPORTS.

## FRANCE IMPOSES A TAX.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—Following Britain's action in restoring the 26 per cent tax on German imports with the application of the Dawes Plan, France has now decided to impose a similar tax from October 1st on all German goods imported, direct or through a third country.—Reuter.

## SCHNEIDER CUP AT BALTIMORE.

## QUESTION OF PARTICIPATION OF BRITISH SEAPLANE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The question of sending a British seaplane to participate in the Schneider Cup at Baltimore may have to be reconsidered as a consequence of an accident to the Air Ministry's highspeed research seaplane built by Gloucester Aircraft Company and fitted with a Napier-Lion engine, on its preliminary trial at Felixstowe. After a promising flight the seaplane sank in the harbour owing apparently to failure of undercarriage. The pilot was rescued.—Reuter.

# 13TH SHAHIDI JATHA

## CONFLICT WITH POLICE

## TWO DIFFERENT VERSIONS,

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 21.

Report of a conflict between the Police and the thirteenth Shahidi Jatha which left Amritsar three days ago for Jaito, has been received. About four Akalis injured in the conflict have already arrived at Amritsar while it is learnt from Akali sources that 15 others are on their way to Amritsar. The sub-Inspector of Ramdas Police Station in the Amritsar District asked the leader of the Jatha last evening when it was stopping at the village Cammermahl in Tehsil Ajnala to make over to the police one of their members against whom he had warrants. The Jatha refused to surrender any man and when the sub-Inspector wanted to carry out the order he was prevented from doing so and decided to effect the arrest forcibly. Shortly afterwards the man wanted was arrested with nine others who were alleged to have obstructed the police officer in the execution of his duties.

S.G.P.C.'S VERSION.

The Parbandhak Committee's version alleges that the Jatha was engaged in prayers when this demand was made by the sub-Inspector and that the Jathedar asked the sub-Inspector to wait while, he, with his force which consisted of about 20 Constables, commenced to assault the Jatha. It is further stated that at first certain inhabitants of the village would not allow the Jatha to encamp on their lands but after mutual agreement the Jatha stopped there for the night. With the exception of about 20 men the members of the Jatha have resumed their march. Certain representatives of the S.G.P.C. with medical assistance have visited the spot. All is now quiet. The condition of the injured is not believed to be serious

OFFICIAL VERSION.

The official version of the occurrence while expressing agreement with the cause of the trouble says that the sub-Inspector had only four Constables with him with one Magistrate one Naib Tahsildar and about ten non-officials. It also states that it is absolutely wrong to say that the police sub-Inspector did not wait till the prayers were finished. The arrest of the man was not begun until after the prayers had been completed. Twelve arrests have been made and these persons have been brought to Amritsar while the Jatha has resumed its march.

## SAHARANPUR'S REWARD OF "GOOD BEHAVIOUR!"

## PUNITIVE TAX ARREARS REMITTED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

In view of the good behaviour of the inhabitants of Sharanpur during the last Mohurrum, the Government in Council has remitted the existing arrears amounting to about Rs. 8,000 of the punitive tax imposed on certain Mahomedan inhabitants of the district on account of the cost of the additional police force which had been quartered there.

## LALA LAJPAT RAI

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 20.

Lala Lajpatrai left for Simla to-night.

## ALLEGED ARTIFICIAL GHEE.

## INDORE CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 20.

A huge mass meeting of 6,000 people of all castes and creeds was held on Tuesday last, under the presidentship of Sir Seth Saroopchand Hukamchand to protest against the sale of "Lily Brand Ghee." Thrilling sensation prevailed. Mr. Tarmohmat spoke on behalf of Mahomedans. He asked his co-religionists to refrain from buying this ghee.

The following resolutions were passed. (1) That His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Government may be prayed to prohibit Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co. to import "Lily Brand Ghee" within the Holkar State. (2) That Messrs. Ralli Bros. may be asked not to import this objectionable article within the State, otherwise trade boycott shall be resorted to. (3) That an Enquiry Committee may be formed to investigate into the matter, detect the culprits and get them punished through their respective castes. (4) That he who will deal in this article, shall be socially boycotted.

After this meeting another meeting was held in the Residency, and eight persons who were found selling the artificial ghee were punished according to Hindu rites.

The sum involved in the case in which Laxmidas Tribhovandas was sentenced to nine months' R.I. etc., was only Rs. 4,300 and not Rs. 43,000 as stated by mistake.

# POONA BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

## SPLENDID RECORD OF PROGRESS.

## GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

The Annual display of Poona city troops of City Boy Scouts Association was witnessed this evning on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds by fairly large gathering. The Chief of Bhor, President of City Association, gave account of growth and progress of movement in the city during the past two years and His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Chief Scout of the Presidency, in reply said:—

"We have listened to a very interesting statement by the Chief of Bhor, the President of the Poona Boy Scout's Association, which shows the rapid growth of the Boy Scout movement in Poona in the very short space of time of two years

As Chief Scout, I thank the Chief Saheb and all associated with him in this excellent work. Those who have hepled so well are too numerous to mention by name, but I must allude to the most valuable and useful work of Professor Sabnis, particularly for his translation into the vernacular of our Chief Scout's book "Aids to Scout Mastership," and to others who have assisted in doing similar work which is essential for the proper and efficient training of the young Indian Scout. I consider this a most important work as it enables Scouts and Cubs now to real in their own language the words of the Chief Scout

I also desire to thank the City Scout Master, Mr. Y. V. Apte. It is mainly due to his enthusiastic work and guidance that the efficiency of the troops in Poona City is so high and that there now exists uniformity and harmonious working among all troops. Others I must mention are Sardar Dadasaheb Natu, the Vice-President, our veteran Boy Scout Captain Todd, and Mr. Patwardhan, the Assistant Commissioners of the Central Division and then Dr. Gokhale the Chairman of the Executive Committee

If I do not mention all, it is because I cannot in the time at my disposal, but I must echo the appreciation of the work of Mr. D. P. Joshi, to which you, Chief Saheb, have alluded; also of Mr. Natu, whose services to the Scout movement have indeed been of the greatest value and as gratitude, so it is said, is the lively sense of favours to come, I hope and in fact feel sure that these two gentlemen will continue in the future, as in the past, to give their great assistance to our assistance to our work.

As you are aware, owing to the generosity of the Provincial Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, we have now in Bombay a Scout Hut and Scout Headquarters for the Bombay Scouts. I am very glad to hear of the success of your efforts towards a Scout Headquarters in Poona for the Central Division, and I hope very much that these Headquarters will soon become an accomplished fact, for undoubtedly such a centre is urgently required and will be of the greatest possible use.

### A RAPID GROWTH.

I have referred to the rapid growth of the Poona City Association, and even during the last year an advance has been made in every direction. The troops under the control of the Association have increased by three, the number of Scouts by no less than 130, the Cubs from the small number of 13 in 1923 to 70. This year, and the officers from 12 to 45. This is but an example of the progress which is being made throughout the Presidency, and the latest figures which I have shown that last year there were 513 Scouts and this year 6,236, an increase of 1,053 in 11 months.

This rapid increase, which I am glad to say is continuing is throwing a heavy strain on all the officers, who are, however, with great sacrifice of time, welcoming the extra work, realising as they do, the great value of The Scout movement in the Presidency. The Provincial Secretary is organising several courses of training for Scout Masters in various parts of the Presidency, and I am glad to say that several of the Wembley contingent have availed themselves of the opportunity of going through the intensive Gillwell Park training and on their return they will, I am sure, offer their services as Instructors.

### NO MILITARY MOVEMENT.

I have spoken many times on the Scout Movement, and I have little more to say to-day. I must, however, again point out that in no sense of the word can this movement be considered in any way in military movement, and in fact the very reverse is the case, for with the growth of an international brotherhood which knows no distinction of race or creed, the Scouts of the world are more likely than any other body to bring about a better understanding between nations and so avoid the possibility of military conflict in the future. And again I wish it to be very clearly understood that in no shape or from has the Scout movement in this country, or in any other country, anything whatever to do with politics, and nothing would do the movement more harm, or be more unjust, to the Scouts themselves, that it should be thought that political feeling or ideas if any way enter into the activities of the movement.

### 'SERVICE', SCOUTS MOTTO.

The Scout Law is very clear and by adherence to that law the Scout learns to think for himself, to discipline himself, to become a good and useful citizen of his country, and his motto is, as you know, "Service." The Poona Scouts have on many occasions rendered very considerable public service and will continue to do this in future. It is proposed, for instance that they should assist the Alandi Municipality this year at the time of the great Alandi Fair, and I am certain that they will respond and give that valuable service on this occasion as they have so oftend done in the past.

### SCOUTS' RALLY AT WEMBLEY.

I do not expect for one moment that when our Chief Scout first started this movement he had any idea that it would grow as it has done. There has not been I think any more remarkable gathering in the world than that which was held at Wembley last month, where the Scouts in their thousands from all parts of the Empire joined together in the great Jamboree held there. It was not perhaps the number, nor was it the fact that the Scouts were representatives of so many countries, which attracted mainly the attention of the public. The public were struck with amazement and with admiration at the conduct and behaviour of this vast mass, which in fact controlled itself and behaved with a steadiness and sense of self-discipline which was beyond all praise. The Jamboree at Wembley has opened the eyes of the world to the utility and to the value of the Scout movement. The representatives of all the countries there, including India, proved themselves in every way true to the Scout oath, and I feel sure that I need not ask the Poona Scouts to maintain the high example which has been set them by their colleagues from India, who so well represented them at this gathering.

I need not say that, as the Chief Scout of this Province, it will always give me great pleasure to meet the Poona Scouts, and I shall watch the progress of your Association with the keenest interest.

# IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

## FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS. Sept. 19.

The hearing of the Imperial Bank fraud case was resumed to-day. Examination of K. A. Sivasankaram was continued. Witness said that, having joined banks service in 1905, he became a passing officer in 1922 and continued as such till 1923 and since the detection of the fraud he was put on special duty to assist the police in the investigation of the case. He referred to the accounts of the fourth accused and said that since its opening the accused had been operating on uncleared cheques. From the first to eighteenth August 1922 large debit balances in the accounts of the third and fourth accused were converted into small credit balances. In half-yearly statements of overdrafts for periods ending 31st December 1922 and 30th June 1923 false figures had been shown to represent balances of Ahmed Badsha.

Mr. Chaudhuri here pointed out that the approver had made it quite clear that he put correct balances on 31st December before audit. Evidence now given was intended to belittle evidence already given. He reminded His Worship of his observation that counsel was entitled to presume that audit was quite proper.

Witness continuing said that passing officers checked interest on balances in accounts of constituents. Interest was charged on whole balances although they were in excess of the cover. The accounts of the first accused showed correct figures up to May 1921 and subsequently he operated on uncovered cheques. Witness produced statements prepared by him of uncleared cheques brought in and drawings made against and explained the system under which actual debit balances were reduced on weekly clearance days. He also produced statement of uncleared cheques issued by accused one to four when they had not sufficient funds in the bank on which cheques had been issued. He also produced a statement of accommodation cheques issued by accused one to four, one in favour of the other on the Imperial Bank. Cross-examined he stated that for the last fourteen months he was assisting police in investigation of the case in addition to his bank duties. He had to assist police in the preparation of certain statements. He did so under instructions from the Assistant Commissioner. He could not say if these statements had been prepared to support the view of the police. They were prepared to prove the prosecution. He did not hear of anonymous petition till the detection of the frauds. From November 1922 to April 1923 witness was in charge of the first accused's account and he checked interest account during the whole of this period. He did not check the extent of cover. Passing officers, as a class were not to be blamed for not bringing to notice large uncovered overdrafts which had come to their notice at the time of calculating interest. Passing officers were concerned only with the charging of interest.

Mr. McCulloch, Acting Chief Accountant in the Imperial Bank the last witness examined for the prosecution, spoke to the detection of the fraud on the 12th of July by auditors and to his subsequent investigation of the accounts which resulted in several alterations being found there in. The extent of frauds discovered was as follows:—First accused Rs. six lakhs second accused Rs. 95 thousand, third accused one lakh and thirteen thousand and fourth accused about seventy-five thousand.

The Court then rose for the day.

# SECOND BERAR LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 20.

A meeting of the members of the Liberal Association, Yeotmal, was held here to-day to take steps to convene the Second Berar Liberal Conference at Yeotmal. Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundle was elected chairman of the Reception Committee. Sir Bepin Krishna Bose and Mr. Chintamani having declined to accept the presidentship owing to ill-health the Reception Committee, has it is understood, invited Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru to preside. The Conference will be held on 11th and 12th October.

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The District Health Officer of Hooghly has warned intending pilgrims to Gaya of the presence of Cholera in dangerous epidemic form in the town and district of Gaya.

Seven ejectment suits instituted by the Secretary of State in-Council against Nilkrishna Roy and others concluded in the Court of the Munsif of Chandpur. Judgment has been reserved.

# THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

## (BY M. K. GANDHI.)

As I am reaching Delhi, I read the following letter which I give almost word for word, save for two or three slight grammatical corrections:—

"The Mussalmans of Nagpur have run amuck. Though a Hindu, I have hitherto studiously refrained from taking any part in the Hindu agitation at Nagpur. I am a believer both in non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity. Believe me, there is no sectarian spirit in me. But the doings of the Mussalmans in Nagpur, as in many other places, are putting my faith to a very severe test indeed. The pity of it is that not a single responsible Mussalman of Nagpur has publicly condemned these acts. Had it not been for the brave Doctor Moonje and the gallant Udaram followed by the 'Koshthis' there is no knowing what atrocities the Mussalmans would have committed. I know there is no bargaining in love. I also agree that in love it is all giving. But I cannot forget that the sacrifice and sufferings undergone for the sake of love are voluntary and not forced. But the Hindu yields not out of his strength, not of his own free will, but out of his weakness and in spite of himself. To my mind the Hindus are only trying to shake off the slavery of the British to become serfs of the Mussalmans. Your pathetic article on 'Gulbarga Gone Mad' is an index of the depth of your own feelings in this matter.

But you have yourself several times declared that you would prefer violence to cowardice. You also wrote in the 'Young India', some weeks ago, that the average Mussalman was a bully, and that the average Hindu was a coward, Alas! this is only too true! How else could the Mussalmans of Nagpur, who are in a minority, rise so often in the teeth of the overwhelming number of the Hindus? The fact of the case is that the docile Hindu commands neither respect nor fear. Whether or not Darwin was right is not my part to determine. But one thing is clear. The world has no place for the weak. They must become strong or cease to be. If the Hindus want to live, they must organize, they must get strong, they must agitate, and they must learn the divine art of dying for the honour of their women and their gods.

But they are hopeless cowards. For them non-violence has no meaning. It only serves as a mask to cover their abject cowardice. To preach to them non-violence sounds very much like preaching a sermon on moderation in diet to the famine-stricken before providing them with the means of satisfying their hunger or is like feeding a sick and infirm man with food that even strong men find it difficult to digest. Far from doing him the least good, it does him incalculable harm.

If you follow this line of thought, will you not feel constrained to concede that for a real and lasting Hindu-Muslim unity the Hindus must develop the spirit of manliness? Must they not learn to vindicate the honour of their women and their temples? The weak are the greatest enemies of society. They corrupt both themselves and the strong, the latter by tempting them to bully. Weakness curseth both him that is weak, and him that bullies him. The Hindus may not retaliate in the sense of taking 'a tooth for a tooth', and 'an eye for an eye.' They may not avenge themselves by violating the sanctity of Mussalman womanhood or by defiling or demolishing mosques. But since non-violence is beyond them, should you not advise them to learn to teach the wrong-doers a salutary lesson? Must they not develop the ability to defend themselves violently, before they could be expected to appreciate non-violence? Do not the good of the Hindus, real Hindu-Muslim friendship, and, for that matter, Swaraj lie that way?

These thoughts have been agitating my mind now for a pretty long time. I tried to reason with myself, but I could not find a satisfactory answer to the questions named above. Hence I turn to you for guidance. I hope you will excuse me for encroaching upon your time with such a long letter. I shall be earnestly awaiting your reply to this in the columns of the 'Young India' at your earliest convenience.

I would like to have my identity, though not my letter, kept private."

The earnestness of the writer is written in every part of the letter. The reasoning is sound so far it goes. My difficulty, however, arises when we come to working out in practice the writer's propositions and their corollaries. The reader will find an outline of my scheme of work in the translation given elsewhere, and made for me by Mahadeo Desai, of an article I wrote in 'Navajivan' last week to meet a difficulty that has arisen in Gujarat and in answer to questions put both by Hindu and Mossalman friends.

Mine is at the present moment a most pitiable position. Thousands, it may be said in truth, look to me for guidance at this time of trial for the nation. I have taken a leading part in the Khilafat agitation. I have unhesitatingly and fearlessly propounded the doctrine of giving without the stipulation of receiving anything in return. There is no flaw in my reasoning. But the correspondent's question is 'Is my reasoning relevant to the situation? Have Hindus anything to give? One can give without taking, only out of the fulness of possession.'

Let us see

It is common cause between the correspondent and myself that the average Hindu is a coward. How is he to be turned into a brave man? Is he to become brave by muscular development or by developing the bravery of the soul? My correspondent says, 'The world has no place for the weak.' He means, I imagine, 'physically weak'! If so, the proposition is unsound. There are many animals physically stronger than man and yet man lives. Many muscular races have died out and some of them the even now in the process of dying out. The proposition should therefore be, so far as man is concerned, 'The world has no place for the weak in spirit.'

The die is cast for me. The common factor of all religions is non-violence. Some inculcate more of it than others, all agree that you can never have too much of it. We must be sure, however, that it is non-violence and not a cloak for cowardice.

Now in order to arrive at a solution we must not think of the man in the street. We must think of ourselves who are behind the man in the street and pulling the strings. Let us take care that we do nothing out of fear. I hate duelling, but it has a romantic side to it. I am engaged in bringing that side of it to the fore. I would love to engage in a duel with the Big Brother. When we are both satisfied that there is no chance of unity without bloodshed, and that even we two cannot agree to live in peace, I must then invite the Big Brother to a duel with me. I know that he can twist me round his thick fingers and dash me to pieces. That day Hinduism will be free. Or, if he lets me kill him in spite of the strength of a giant, Islam in India will be free. He will have atoned for all the bullying by the average Mussalman. What I detest is the match between *goondas* of both the parties. Any peace based upon such a trial of strength will turn to bitterness in the end. The way to get rid of the Hindu cowardice is for the educated portion to fight the *goondas*. We may use sticks and other clean weapons. My *ahimsa* will allow the use of them. We shall be killed in the fight. But that will chasten both the Hindus and the Mussalmans. That would remove the Hindu cowardice in a moment. As things are going, each party will be the slaves of their own *goondas*. That means dominance of the military power. England fought for the predominance of the civil power and won and lived. Lord Curzon did much harm to us. But he was certainly brave and right when he stood out for the predominance of civil authority When Rome passed into the hands of the soldiery, it fell. My whole soul rises against the very idea of the custody of my religion passing into the hands of *goondas*. 'Confining myself, therefore, for the present to the Hindus, I must respectfully but earnestly warn the thinking Hindus against relying upon the assistance of *goondas* for the protection of their temples, themselves and their wives and children. With the weak bodies they have, they must be determined to stand at their post and to die fighting or without fighting. It would have been a glorious death for Jamnadalji and his colleagues, if they had died in the act of securing peace. It will be a glorious death for Dr. Moonje or me, when we defend temples single-handed. That were bravery of the spirit indeed.

But there are many less heroic things to do. We must find out the true facts about Nagpur. I am in correspondence with Dr Moonje about it. I am wooing the Hindus and Mussalmans of Delhi to let me know the root causes of the trouble there. I have offered to arbitrate singly or in company. They have not yet rendered my advances. There is no authentic story of the unfortunate trouble. I must refuse to lose my head. I am not satisfied that the Mussalmans alone are to blame for everything in every place. I do not know what was the first cause. I do know that an unscrupulous press on either side is to-day poisoning the minds of the simple Hindus and the simple Mussalmans. I do know also that more poison is being spread in private conversations, and incidents are exaggerated beyond all recognition. I am going to leave no stone unturned to reach the bottom of this sea of darkness, doubt and despair. A true statement of facts to date is the preliminary indispensable to a correct solution of the tension that threatens to paralyse all healthy public activity. My intense desire to reach a solution of the trouble is not the least among the causes that have impelled me to a complete surrender to the Swarajists and all concerned.—"Young India."

# PUNJAB POLICE ACHIEVEMENTS.

## LAST YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Sept. 19.

Reviewing the report of the Administration of the police in the Punjab for the year 1923 the Punjab Government states that the economic conditions during the year were better than those of the previous year and minor crimes against property were fewer. Crimes of violence were very prevalent and the number of murders committed in the year exceeds that of any in the last ten years. Rioting was frequent and organised dacoity particularly daring and destructive. Two police officers were killed by the gangs of the outlaws and another by thieves. Mr. Horton, Superintendent of Police and seven others lost their lives while arresting a Babbar Akali as the result of bomb explosion. Disrespect for authority was encouraged. Political agitation continued to affect the province from 1923, while the towns gave comparatively less trouble than in the preceding years owing to quiescence of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat causes the spirit of recalcitrance found a home in more and more villages as the Akali movement spread to the areas outside the special activities of that movement. Ready assistance, says the report to the police is not yet a feature of the public life even with the stimulation of rewards. Every attempt has been made to observe economy and to introduce retrenchment where possible but the increase in the cost since 1913-1914 has nevertheless been considerable. The total expenditure on the police rose from 50 lakhs in 1913-14 to 122 lakhs in 1922-23 in consequence of the disturbed condition of the province, but the revised figures for 1923-24 are 114 lakhs. Twenty Imperial Police officers were elected to retire on proportionate pension during the year. 150 unmounted and 150 mounted police were enrolled on account of the murderous outbreak of the Babbar Akalis. The C.I.D. dealt with the Babbar Akali outbreak and the success achieved is regarded as a credit for the department. Referring to the assistance given to the police by the public the Governor-in-Council regrets that cooperation of the public with the force is not all that it should be and the police are subjected to public attacks which must tend to dishearten and antagonise them. In conclusion the report states that if the police have faults of the people from whom they are drawn they have also their virtues. Both the Government and the people of the province owe to their steadfast courage and devotion the escape from much more serious and widespread disorder which but for their good qualities must have been the result of the anti-social forces of the recent period of trial. The Governor-in-Council desires to answer all ranks that their difficulties and their services were fully recognised.

# COTTON EXCISE DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the recent public meeting in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall when a resolution was passed urging Government to abolish the cotton excise duties, some of the speakers ably exposed the hollowness of the argument that the Cotton Excise Duties afforded protection to the Hand-loom industry. Will you be good enough to allow me some space in your valuable columns to enlarge a bit on this interesting topic. In the first place, it should not be forgotten that the hand-loom industry received a great blow in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by the selfish economic policy pursued by England. In the words of the famous historian of India, H. H. Wilson, "The foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately straggle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms." In a standard work of reference, like the "Indian Year Book," we read: "Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian Hand-loom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian calicos in England." It is a bit amusing that after strangling one of the greatest of Indian industries, Government should at this late hour profess solicitude for it in order to justify their unjustifiable treatment of the mill industry.

Although the Hand-loom Industry at present is nothing compared to what it was in the eary days of British rule still there can be no doubt it is an important industry deserving encouragement from Government and people alike. But the absurdity of retaining the Excise Duty as a protection to the Hand-loom Industry was clearly pointed out by the Indian Fiscal Commission who also very pertinently drew attention to the fact that Government themselves had inflicted a great hardship on the Hand-loom industry by increasing the import duty on yarns. Mr. Bell who spoke at such length on the Hand-loom Industry in the debate in the March session of the Legislative Assembly had to admit that it would be to the great benefit of the Hand-loom weaver if the import duty could be abolished.

I have before me a paper on "Power Loom mills and Hand-looms" read before the first Industrial Conference by Mr. E. E. Havell, Principal of the School of Art, Calcutta. After referring to the conditions prevailing in India Mr. Havell stated, "For a good many years I have been endeavouring to show that as long as these conitions last it is possible for Hand-loom Weavers in India to more than hold their own against power-loom mills if only they are provided with proper hand apparatus and proper instruction." At the end of his paper Mr. Havell said:—"In India the cost of hand power is less (provided that efficient apparatus is used), therefore the hand-loom can compete successfully with the power-loom so long as the rates of wages are not raised above the point at which the requisite mechanical power can be produced." The whole trend of Mr. Havell's paper is that the Hand-loom Industry has decided advantages over the loom industry and stands in no need of protection against the mill industry. Those who try to justify the Excise Duty as a protective measure to the hand-loom industry may well be asked to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest Mr. Havell's very interesting and instructive paper.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

# DISTRESS AMONG MOPLAHS.

## MALABAR MUSLIM RE CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

As it has been under consideration of various Muslim organizations doing relief work in Malabar for some to unite together and prosecute relief work on a more extensive scale, a meeting of all Muslim organizations was held at Calicut on Sept. 9th and unanimously passed the following resolution after prolonged discussions:—"Whereas it has been felt both desirable and profitable to to carry on relief work in Malabar by one Muslim organization rather than many individual bodies attempting to do its quota separately thus accruing unnecessary waste of energy and material which could be saved and the relief work could be prosecuted together, it is resolved that the four Muslim organizations be amalgamated and a new committee called "Malabar Muslim Re-Construction Committee," represented by three members from each of the four Relief Committees be formed, that the funds of the four committees be pooled and that one account of all receipts and disbursements of money be kept.

The following members were chosen to represent their respective Relief Committees on the new one:—Messrs. Hassan Koya Mulla, Md. Abdur Rahman and M. Qasim, (Khilafat Relief Committee); Khan Saheb V. Haji Ali Baramy, K. Muhammed Koya, and C. V. Abdulla Koya, (Himayathul-Islam Relief Committee); Syed Ahmed Jiffri P.M. Atta Koya, Khan Saheb Haji Koyasson Koya and C. A. Kunhi Moossa, (Mopla Amelioration Committee Branch Calicut), and Qazi Abdul Wahid, P. Moideen Koya and O. V. Abdulla, (Jamiatha-Dawath-o-Tableegha Islam Relief Committee.)

Of these twelve members the following were selected office bearers: Syed Ahmed Jiffri P. M. Atta Koya, President; Khan Saheb Haji Koyassan Koya, Treasurer; and Khan Saheb V. Haji Ali Baramy, Md. Abdur Rahman and Qazi Abdul Wahid, Secretaries.

Having resolved upon united action and more efficient work the Secretaries of the four Committee's beg to inform the sympathetic public that various bodies cease to function separately and therefore all contributions may be sent to the above Committees. They also further inform the generous public that their response to the distressed cry of Malabar has not so far been satisfactory and consequently the relief workers have not been able to render any adequate help to the suffering and appeal to them to redouble their efforts to help their suffering brethren and send the Committee all possible help immediately.

The Secretary, Khilafat Relief Committee Calicut, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 1,400 through Maulana Yakoob Hassan, of which Rs. 1,257 was sent by the Agra Provincial Khilafat Committee, Aligarh, will other provinces follow suit?

# KATHIAWAD LETTER.

## THE JUNAGADH MYSTERY.

## COL. WOOD VS. MR. VEERAWALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KATHIAWAD, Sept. 19.

The Junagadh sensation has not still abated. Dewan Veerawala's dramatic disappearance is followed by immediate departures of his two companion-in-arms. The Superintendent of Police, who was made to retire by Mr. Veerawala the day before, has been installed as Military Secretary to His Highness to-day, the post being only next to that of Dewanship. The Dewanship has been taken over for the present by the chief actor in the drama, Mr. Mahamadbhai, a young man of twenty-three. In him is now combined the post of Dewan as well as that of the Vazir. A cradle-companion of present Nawab he took his education in Rajkumar College with the Nawab and has been his confederate ever since. He is reputed to be a luxury-loving young man of broad-mindedness and is credited with influence in European circles. As a matter of fact his sudden rise from almost certain fall has, it is stated, been due to his generous art of pleasing his European friends and officers. Any way he is there firmly fixed for the present on his *gadi* and if things do not go wrong the next few years will be years of his rule over Junagadh Gadi rather than that of the Nawab himself. Dewan Veerawala being a permanent Government servant has been appointed to the post of Assistant Political Agent, Godhara. He does not appear to have joined his post yet. And Colonel Wood is reported to be nervously wiring to him from Rajkot immediately to go over to Godhara. This nervousness of Colonel Wood is attributed to the fear lest Mr. Veerawala may be instrumental in throwing light over Colonel Wood's part in Junagadh affairs and many other incidents of Colonel Wood's official career as both of them were hitherto partners in many mysteries of Kathiawad politics. The latest information from authentic source says that Mr. Veerawala has gone to Poona to see His Excellency to acquaint him with Colonel Wood's alleged intrigues in Junagadh affairs and other places. All Kathiawaris are keenly awaiting the development of this most interesting duel between two individuals who until now appeared on the Kathiawad stage as boon companions.

### DHRANGADRA AFFAIRS.

Another item of interest to Kathiawad has been the revelation about Dharangadhara politics by late Accountant-General of State, Mr. Ratilal Shitwala. He states he having incurred displeasure of Dewan, was under police guards in his own house for two months and only got out in the dead of night walking on foot for fifteen miles. His disclosures of Dharangadhara State finances and highhandedness of State officials are startling. It is reported a criminal case has now been launched by the Dhrangadhra State and warrant has been issued. The police have not been able to effect his arrest. A high judicial officer of Dharangadhara State has also it is reported, left after Mr. Ratilal and both are staying together somewhere. The Dewan is now in England. Mr. Ratilal was close associate of the Dewan from his pre-Dewan days and is credited with being is possession of lot of material against present Dhrangadhra administration.

### KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Reception Committee of the Third Kathiawad Political Conference has again become alert. Secretaries have called the Committee on the 5th October to decide upon the venue and cognate matters. Though much of original enthusiasm has died out, the Conference will be held, it seems. There is a party which would like to hold the same in Songadh, while others would like to go to Chitra a small village three miles distant from Bhavnagar. There is still a feeling in many quarters that if the Conference is at all to be held it should be held in Bhavnagar and nowhere else. But this party does not wish to press the point. So it is expected Chitra would be selected for the next henac.

### OUTLAWRY.

Outlawry has been stamped out of existence in Gaekwad's Baroda, Amr and Bhavnagar; so the dacoits have received quarters in Junagadh. There is so much frightfulness and nervousness that some people are even preparing to migrate to Bhavnagar territory. But in Junagadh there seems no one to take proper notice of these conditions. They are all busy with politics which means merely fight for power.

# AGREEMENT REACHED.

## SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCE.

## GOVT. ACCEPTS COMPROMISE.

**The Assembly adopted on Saturday, the scheme of separation of Railway Finance after amending Sir Charles Innes' resolution according to the compromise reached.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The atmosphere of fear of the Assembly's interference on the one hand and of the suspicion and distrust of Government on the other, which hitherto shrouded the progress of negotiations on the question of separation of the Railway from General Finance, was removed this morning, in the Assembly, by the Government preparedness to meet the non-officials half way and modify their own proposition by agreeing to an addendum to the resolution of Sir Charles Innes (Commerce Member) to the effect that the Indianisation of railways will be rapidly carried out and the purchase of stores will be made through the Indian Stores Department. By such an acceptance, Government or rather Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Hindley, saved themselves from an otherwise sure defeat, and saved also their proposal for the separation of the Railway finance from being wrecked. More than all these, was the speech of Mr. Hindley this morning, amounting to an apology to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas for certain harsh expressions he had used the other day, in the heat of the debate. This apology was well-received by the House and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas appreciatingly acknowledged it. Time has therefore proved a healing balm in this incident between the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in which the latter had been described as having sold his business instincts at the altar of political glory, but the Bombay commercial magnate reiterated his position that this Assembly would not let the interests of tax-payers suffer and that railways would always be placed on sound business lines. The speech of Sir Charles Innes was also in the circumstances a great climb-down. For while on the question of the Indianisation of railways in superior branches he had said the other day that there are no Indians with sufficient technical experience, to-day he agreed to see that the claims of Indians are considered in every case of a vacancy. No doubt there was Col. Gidney, the nominated representative of the Anglo-Indian community who would not let this opportunity pass without a plea on their behalf, and an assurance from the Commerce Member that their interests will not be ignored, but whether the Anglo-Indians are Indians or "Anglos" is still a matter of doubt for whenever more salary is required they call themselves Europeans and whenever Indianisation is to be effected they call themselves Indians.

However the Commerce Member, evidently under cover of the provision that Indians mean statutory natives of India, gave the assurance needed by the Colonel. Indian members did not want to disturb themselves over this point to-day, for they have achieved something in the way of a guarantee that no contracts with a company for Railway management will be concluded without discussion in the Assembly and that Railway Stores will be purchased through the Stores Department which happily for the present is headed by Mr. Pitkeathly, one who is a friend of India, but at the same time it cannot be forgotten that Mr. Kirkhope (Mr. Pitkeathly's assistant) in his evidence before the Tariff Board, last winter, made a revelation that in spite of the Stores Department's efforts at scrutiny and watch and alertness, orders were being sent to England, even for those articles which could be had in India cheaper and that the President, Mr. Rainey, was constrained to remark that human nature being what it was, he did not expect otherwise. But, to-day, Sir Charles Innes assured the Assembly a thousand times that he and Mr. Pitkeathly would go into the matter and see that the new Stores' rules were loyally carried out by the agents of railways and the Assembly afraid of disturbing the spirit of compromise arrived at with Government did not go into this question in great detail and trusted to the Government member's assurance. It is hoped that Sir Charles will not stop at mere assuring the Assembly, but go into the matter with care and attention and with an eye to future discussions in the Assembly. Otherwise his separation of the Railway finance will be nullified by an adverse vote and it will all be a case of 'love's labour lost."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to dispose of business pending from yesterday.

On the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman, the House passed the Provident Fund Act Amendment Bill as amended by the Assembly yesterday. After some consequential changes, the Home Member said, if any change was to be made Government would consider it in the interval of going back to the Council of State.

Sir Charles Innes informed the House that after private discussions they had come to an agreement in which the speaker went as far as he could. He moved the following addition to his resolution moved on Wednesday:—(9) In view of the fact that the Assembly adhercs to the resolution passed in February 1923 in favour of State management of Indian Railways, these arrangements shall hold good only so long as the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the existing State managed Railways remain under State management but if in spite of the Assembly's resolution above referred to Government should enter on any negotiations for the transfer of any of the above railways to Company management such negotiations shall not be concluded until facilities have been given for a discussion of the whole matter in the Assembly. If any contract for the transfer of any of the above railways to company management is concluded against the advice of the Assembly the Assembly will be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution."

Mr. Ramchandra Rao next moved the following further addition to the amended resolution, "Part. II—Apart from the above convention, the Assembly further recommends to the Governor-General in Council (1) that the Railway services should be rapidly Indianised and that further, Indians should be appointed as members of the Railway Board as early as possible and (2) that the purchase of stores for the State Railways should be undertaken through the organisation of the Stores Purchase Department of the Government of India."

### INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

Sir Charles Innes replying to amendments said: "I think it is very necessary that I should make the position of the Government clear in regard to this amendment. We have already accepted the policy of the Indianisation of railway services and agreed to the recommendation of the Lee Report that recruitment should be seventy-five per cent Indians and twenty-five per cent Europeans. I have already said that in last three years we exceeded these figures in both traffic and engineering departments of State Railways. As regards the Railway Board, we have already recruited Indian for the Staff Board that is for appointments of officers attached to the Railway Board. I hope we shall be able to continue that process. I made mention the other day that the Standing Finance Committee had just sanctioned an additional officer for statistical work and that we were appointing an Indian for that purpose As each appointment becomes vacant I will undertake to see that the claims of Indians are considered. As regards the members of the Railway Boards, I cannot bind myself to dates as it must take time before there are Indians of the requisite standing and experience in the Railway department for appointments to the Railway Board. But as I pointed out the other day, the Railway Board is a purely technical body and we must have men of technical experience.

### QUESTION OF STORES.

As regards the stores question, I laid on the table the other day copies of those rules. They have been placed before the members of the Central Advisory Council. The position is that we have circulated the new stores rules which were issued only in May last. We have circulated them to both the State and Company Railways and we have told them that we expect them to carry out the Government policy as expressed in them. We have also discussed with Mr. Pitkeathly, the Chief Controller of Stores, the question of making purchases through the Stores department and we have come to an arrangement with him. We have written round to all the Agents of the State Railways and of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railways and have informed them that we desire to make use of the Indian Stores department for their purchases generally and particularly for certain classes of stores with which Mr. Pitkeathly is immediately prepared to deal.

### CANNOT GO FURTHER.

I understand Mr. Pitkeathly is leaving Simla to follow this matter up by individual discussion with the Agents and Storekeepers of the different Railways. He is going to see these officers with the object of discussing with them how best his department can undertake business for them. That is the position at present and for the present I cannot go further. The matter is one in which Mr. Pitkeathly and myself are in the closest possible touch. It is an extremely difficult matter to draft a new department of this kind upon the existing elaborate organisations for the purchase of stores in the different railways and the wisest thing the Assembly can do is to leave Mr. Pitkeathly and myself to manage the business in our own way. But I may mention for the information of the House that copies of all indents for stores sent Home by the State Railways are scrutinised by the Chief Controller of Stores and I am consulting with the Chief Commissioner of Stores on the question whether he can tighten up his practice so as to prevent indents unnecessarily being sent to the London Stores department. The question is therefore merely one of machinery. The policy of the Governmoent of India has already been laid down by the Department of Industry and it shall be my business to see that that policy is loyally carried out."

Mr. Rangachariar said that it was a matter of satisfaction that Government was embarking on a policy of taking the Assembly into their confidence because the distrust of non-officials was deep-seated in this subject.

### PATRIOT AND BUSINESSMAN.

Mr. Hindley at this stage explained himself in regard to the speech he had made the other day especially with reference to his remarks on Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas. He acknowledged in grateful terms the valuable advice which Government had received from the Central Advisory Council in regard to the question of separation and also to the advice of Sir Purushottamdas based on his buisness knowledge and experience. The speaker had said the other day that Sir Purushottamdas was mixing up business with politics. Now he wished to modify that statement and express his fervent belief that a man might be a first class business man and might at the same time be a patriot. (laughter and applause.)

At this stage Colonel Gidney wanted to speak.

The President warned the members against entering upon a debate which might endanger the spirit of the compromise which had been arrived at between the Government and the Assembly.

Colonel Gidney said he did not want to disturb the spirit of the compromise but he wanted an assurance from the Commerce Member that the claims of the Anglo-Indian community which had really built up the Indian Railways would not be ignored in the process of Indianisation.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas appreciated the remarks of the Chief Commissioner of Railways and emphasised that the Assembly consisting of representatives of the tax-payers in this country would make it a part of its business to see that the Railways were placed on the best possible basis compatible with the aspirations of the commercial and industrial communities and the interests of the third class passengers. He withdrew his own amendment which was considered at one time such as to threaten and give a set back to the question of separation of Railway Finance.

Mr. K. C. Neogy then moved a few small amendments to alter the constitution of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways which were agreed to by Government. Similarly Government accepted two other amendments of a minor character proposed by Mr. Ramchandra Rao. The resolution as amended was then put and carried amidst applause.

The amendment of Mr. Neogy reduced the number of officials on the Railway Standing Finance Committee from two to one and raised the number of elected members from ten to eleven. He also reduced the number of officials on the Central Advisory Council from two to one and raised from five to six the number of members of the Assembly and the Council of State to be selected by Government out of a panel of eight elected members from each House. One amendment of Mr. Rama Iyengar moved by Mr. Ramachandra Rao and accepted by the Government imposes an obligation on the Government that, while placing their railway budget before the Finance Committee, they should instead of expenditure, programme and revenue show the expenditure under a depreciation fund created at par, the new rules for the charge to capital and revenue. When all the amendments previously agreed upon had been carried Sir Charles Innes assured Colonel Gidney that the interests of the Anglo-Indian community would be fully considered.

The amended resolution was then adopted amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

At this stage the President left the Chamber and Mr. Rangachariar, Deputy President, conducted the remainder of the proceedings.

### MOTION FOR GRANTS.

Sir Basil Blackett in moving for grants under various heads amounting to Rs. 18,839,888 as representing excess over the Assembly's voted grant, observed that after an exciting achievement on which by applause they were congratulating themselves he was introducing a dull subject. He said in future these excesses over the voted grants should disappear and the departments would try to remain within the voted grants. All these excess demands were granted without discussion, Mr. Ramchandra Rao having asked for information on one or two points. Thereafter supplementary demands for grants amounting to Rs. 17,01,000 were similarly voted. When they were discussion a demand under Commercial Intelligence Mr. V. Raju raised the question of Coal Committee. The Deputy President said the question did not fall within the demand asked for but he would allow the Finance Member to explain the position.

The Finance Member said the expense of the Coal Committee was estimated to be sixty-six thousand rupees but the demand for additional grant for it had not been put forward as they hoped to make savings under other heads and reappropriate them for the purpose of this Committee's work.

Mr. Mutalik wanted to discuss the position further but the Deputy President ruled it out of order.

It may be mentioned that the Swarajists generally withdrew when the demands for grants were discussed and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who came in later while the demands were still being voted, caused laughter by crying "no" against every demand put before the House.

### FRONTIER SITUATION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then announced that the Governor-General had deputed Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, to proceed to the frontier at once to discuss the situation with the Chief Commissioner and consult him with regard to measures to be taken to restore confidence and report the results to the Government of India without delay. He added that Mr. Bray was leaving this after noon.

Mr. Bray got up to explain acertain misstatement made by him the other day. He had stated that 300 Muslims had been arrested. Telegram giving these figures was mutilated and actually there were three Hindus arrested and three Muslims. He hoped they would be able to restore confidence to facilitate the return of Hindus to Kohat. Arrangements were being made to advance money to those who were really homeless and penniless with a view to helping them to get back. (Applause).

The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

# MR. BHARUCHA AT GULBARGA.

## "A PAINFUL SIGHT."

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha wires from Gulbarga, dated the 21st instant:—

"In Hyderabad normal rumours about a disturbance are groundless. There has been good rainfall and weather is pleasant. Plague cases continue in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

I arrived here this morning and went round the town. I have seen 21 temples and Mutts desecrated. The sight is really painful. The militarv is posted at every desecrated temple. The Commission is sitting and taking evidence.

Sjt. Waman Nayak has issued leaflets appealing to all to sink differences and unite and save Mahatmaji from agony and grave risk to life. I am proceeding to Delhi."

# OUR POONA LETTER.

## A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 20.

A double blessing is indeed, as Shakespeare has said, a double grace. It is admittedly a twofold good fortune that Poona should be holding another Indian Industrial Exhibition now, so soon after that held in May last under the auspices of the Karachi Syndicate. The present one is managed by the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya and the arrangement of such an Exhibition has of late become an attractive feature both of the institution itself and of the Ganesh Festival during which it is held but which it outlasts. As a matter of fact, there is greater propriety in holding such an Exhibition in that season than is likely to be generally found in it. For, the God Ganpati is regarded by all Indians as the home of all the fourteen lores and the abode of all the sixty-four arts and crafts. And who can deny that, under these circumstances the Exhibition is most appropriately held?

As usual, the Exhibition is held in the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, not far from the city, in the Maharajah Bag presented by Mr. Jagannath Maharaj for the Tilak Memorial. The Bag has all the appearance of a small fort and as soon as one enters it, one sees that it is to-day 'shoppy, shoppy, all the way'! Crowds of people, men, women and children, are visiting the grand scene in their hundreds and the exhibition of Indian arts and industries to be witnessed there fully repays the visit—I do not say money, for the fee is the most negligible one of only an anna.

If Wembley is supposed to represent the industries of the whole Empire, this Exhibition can be taken to be an epitome of the important industries of India. A variety of Indian products have been put forth in the Exhibition and they show that the ordinary wants of all common people can be very easily satisfied by Indian manufacture. Why, even fashionable gentlemen, not to say coxcombs, can have their thirst for useless luxuries fairly slaked with objects made in India with indigenous capital and native labour. If one wants Swadeshi cloth of every type, both for men and women, one can get any thing from the shops of the Venkatesh Rang-Tantu Mills of Ishalkaranji, the Gajanan Mills of Sangli, the Pioneer Dyeing House of Poona, the Deshpande Weaving Works of Belgaum and many others which are displaying from their shop-fronts all sorts of laced and embroidered cloth, sarees for women, Dhotis, Shirtings, towels and napkins, both handmade and mill-made.

Far more important than cloth which may be said to be a tolerably well established industry here, are the match-making industry, paper-making industry and glass industry. Mr. Mule of Aundh State has placed his small match-making machine and for the first few days he personally proved how matches could be made by his machine with little difficulty. It is a hand-machine and Mr. Mule is exceedingly anxious to make this industry a home-industry. He is confident that, if all the educated middle-class unemployed take to this, it is bound to be a great success.

Then comes in the paper industry. Paper of various sorts and blotting paper also prepared by the Titaghar Mills are on the counters of the Exhibition. But the Manager of the Paisa Fund Glass-Works surpassed all other industrialists and has erected an experimental glass-factory in the Exhibition to show to the spectators how glassware is manufactured. The famous Ogale Glass ware also was placed in all its variegated shapes and colours. Well, to write of every detail exhibited must require the abilities of a Chitragupta and besides it will be somewhat tedious. The Exhibition is declared as to be closed on the third of October.

### CONGRESS-ELECTIONS.

The physical atmosphere is quiet. There was one full day of continuous rain after an absence of a fortnight. The political atmosphere is equally quiet. The last date for the enrolment of Congress-members was the fifteenth and now the list is closed. Both the parties, pro-change and no-change, have enlisted their members. It is said that the total number goes beyond 2,500 for the Poona city Congress Committee. By some evil fortune Congress-elections in Poona particularly and in Maharashtra generally, have become synonymous with head-breaking.

### ECHOES FROM MARATHI PAPERS.

The "Kesari" in one of its editorial notes demands the abolition of the Excise duty, but warns the mill-owners who would profit by the repeal not to waste the additional gain in motor-cars and other luxuries, but in building chawls for the workers and maternity hospitals for women-labourers, in making arrangements for the education of their children, in growing long-stapled cotton in India, in starting research laboratories and such other useful and beneficial acts. The paper holds that if the mill-owners show this good sense, all will help them in righting this wrong.

The "Balwant" of Ratnagiri district has begun to publish a series of articles on the Maratha colony in Indore State, describing the state and the history of the Maratha families that fixed their abodes in far-off places like Indore, Gwalior, Dewas and Dhar. The writer shows that formerly the ties of affinity between the colonists and the main stock of Marathas were of the closest but as the empire crumbled the relations were loosened.

The "Rashtrasevak" of Thana feelingly appeals to the local board voters to vote only for those who stand on behalf of the people's party.

The "Pragatika" of Jalgaon severely criticises Mahatma Gandhi's new programme.

The "Swatantya" of Nasik under the heading 'Waterloo of the Swarajya Party' congratulates the Nagpur and Bengal Swarajists and has expressed its opinion that the triumphs of the Party are not negligible. It further feels that the programmes of the Swarajya Party and the No-change Party are mutually helpful.

The "Kirat" of Vengurla asks the question: "How can unity be brought about?" and sets out to answer. It thinks that complete non-cooperation with Government means starting parallel institutions of the Congress of equal power with those of the Government. It appeals to all Taluka and District Congress Committees to build themselves up to compete with the Government in a successful manner.

The "Kolaba Samachar" of Pen publishes in full the reply of the Karbhari of Bhore State to the deputation of the State Subjects' conference under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. The Karbhari has promised to put all questions and grievances before His Highness and to get them properly decided.

The "Nizam Vijaya" of Hyderabad complains that, though the population of the Dominions is more than a crore and the income more than seven lakhs, the budget is not submitted for public criticism.

# INDIANS AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

## BRILLIANT PROSPECTS IN FUTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Dr. A. G. Noeheren, Secretary, All-India Olympic Association has published a comprehensive report about the performance of the Indian team in the Paris Olympian and the future programme of the All-India Olympic Committee which is now in process of being converted into a permanent Olympic Association functioning through a carefully selected working committee in accordance with certain suggestions agreed to by all the members. The report pays a great tribute to the members of the Indian team for their sportsmanship irreproachable conduct and perfect discipline. Although no Indian athlete won a first, second or third place yet their performance was considered a success in asmuchas they beat every other athlete from Asia with the single exception of a Japanese who won a third place and he was trained in America. Each Indian athlete put forth his maximum effort to such good purpose that in each case a new Indian record was put up. The credit for this good performance was due to Mr. H. C. Buck who in a short period of two months was able to coach more or less inexperienced athletes none of whom understood the niceties of form and training necessary for a championship performance. The long jumper for instance jumped a whole foot farther at Paris than he did at Delhi. The hurdler who had pulled a muscle only a few weeks before the Delhi meet was coached to jump from the opposite foot and at Paris he broke his own record by 4/5 of a second. In the finals of the long jump Dalipsingh jumped twenty-three feet, an unheard of record in India which placed him seventh at the Olympic games and this was an event in which the world's record was broken in a sensational style. Hinge, India's Marathon runner finished the 26th in an entry of sixty-nine athletes and it must be set down to his credit that he finished only 27 of the 69 athletes actually completed the race. Hildreth of Calcutta joined the team at Paris. He unfortunately pulled a muscle in practice and could not run. This was doubly unfortunate as he was entered for an Indian relay team. This race, was therefore abandoned.

Lakshmanan, India's hurdler was entered in a heat that included two finalists. He ran a fine race never touching a single hurdle but though he broke his own record he did not qualify.

### UNHAPPY INCIDENTS.

Referring to the unhappy incidents at Olympiad the report says "Speaking generally there is no disguising the fact that there have been unpleasant episodes that have militated to some extent against that perfect spirit of goodwill which the Olympic organisers hoped to promote. But such sporadic outbursts of temper and national prejudice have marred other olympiads as well. It is only human to be tempted to brand the whole olympic ideal as a failure. Because here and there have been breaches of gentlemanly conduct in some sections of the press a pessimistic attitude has been taken up and the question raised as to whether these games were after all worthwhile. Surely such an attitude betrays a lack of sense of proportion. Can any one doubt that to bring fortyfive nations together in a keen but friendly competition marks a great achievement that must ultimately help to break down racial and national barriers? The wonder is not that there have been occasional ugly incidents but there have not been more of them. One would hesitate to belittle the contribution football has made to fine sporting traditions of the British because an occasional match is marked by rowdyism. A finely trained athlete is often as temperamental as a *prima donna* and where he temporarily allows the least or conquest to blunt his finer sensibilities he should be judged leniently."

### FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Regarding the future programme the report says that India should look forward to participation in the next far eastern championship to be held in Manila in 1926. Thanks to Mr. Buck's careful and economical management a sum of almost Rs. 8,000 lies on fixed deposit to the credit of the All-India Olympic Committee. The expense of sending a team to Manila will be far less expensive than sending a team to Europe. India has with one exception won out in actual records over all other far eastern representatives.

Concluding the report makes reference to new enterprises made in the Olympic games in Trivandrum. Trivandrum, Bombay, Madras and other Indian States and says "The future is full of promise no country in the world is more in need of a stimulus that will promote physical vigour among the masses. The recently organised All-India Olympic Association and the many provincial committees throughout the country have here an opportunity for vital service that is unique."

# A COAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

## PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Government of India have issued a resolution announcing the terms of reference and the personnel of the Coal Commission. The resolution states:—"As announced in the Legislative Assembly on 15th March last in view of the resolution adopted by the Assembly recommending on economic grounds the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal imported into India, the Government of India decided to refer to the Tariff Board for investigation of the question whether Indian coal trade is in need of protection either against coal from South Africa or against imports of foreign coal generally, and if so whether having regard to all the interests concerned protection should be accorded to it. Imports of coal into India are relatively small and are steadily diminishing in quantity. The average production of coal in India during the last three years has been about 19 million tons per annum, imports during the same period were 1921-22 (thousands of tons) 1489, 1922-23—882, 1923-24—592 The returns for the first four months of the present, year 1924-25 show a further rapid decrease in imports as compared with the first four months of previous years viz. 1922 April to July (thousands of tons 404). 1923 April to July 245, 1924 April to July 128. Total imports in the two years preceding the war were 1912-13 (thousands of tons) 643, 1913-14—532. Total imports have thus now fallen to the pre-war level.

At the same time exports of coal from India to other countries have seriously contracted, Export figures for the years before and after the war, are 1912-13 (thousands of tons) 879, 1913-14—722, 1920-21—1143, 1921-22—113, 1922-23—98. During the present year there has been some recovery. Exports for the four months ending the 31st July last amounting to 80,000 tons.

It is evident from these figures that the competition from which the Indian coal industry is now suffering is not so much in the Indian market as in overseas markets such as Colombo and Singapore. It is also evident that that overseas markets cannot be recovered by the protection of the Indian market. They can only be recovered by improving and grading the quality of coal for export and by reducing the cost of production and transport. At the same time it is possible that the measures which are necessary to recover the overseas market may be sufficient without further protection to enable Indian coal to meet the competition in the home market.

### AN EXPERT COMMITTEE.

The grading and transport of coal are highly technical subjects with which the Tariff Board is not fully equipped to deal. The Government of India have therefore decided to appoint an expert committee representative of the interests concerned to consider this side of the question with the following terms of reference to enquire and report. (1) Generally what measures can be taken by Government, by the coal trade, by the railways and by the ports, whether singly or in combination, to stimulate the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports; and (2) in particular whether effective measures can be taken for the pooling and grading of Indian coal for export and for bunkering and how the cost of such measures should be met.

### PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee will be composed as follows:—

President:—F. Noyce Esq., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Members:—The Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board F. C. Legge Esq., C.B.E., Director of Wagon Interchange, C. S. Stuart Williams Esq., Chairman Calcutta Port Trust, A. A. F. Bray Esq., Chairman Indian Mining Association, W. C. Banerjee Esq., Vice-Chairman Indian Mining Federation, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. of Messrs. Martin and Co. Calcutta. The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. A. Bell of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Calcutta.

Secretary:—H. P. V. Townsend Esq., I.C.S.

It is hoped that a committee so composed will be able to devise practical measures acceptable to all interests concerned for achieving the objects in view.

The committee will hold its enquiry at Calcutta. It may find it necessary to tour in the coalfields but for visits to other ports the Government of India think that a sub-committee might be appointed. But this question will be left to the decision of the committee itself. The committee will assemble in October and report to the Government of India at the earliest possible date. Recommendations of the committee will necessarily influence the Tariff Board's investigation of the question whether the Indian coal trade is in need of protection. The Government of India therefore after consulting the Tariff Board have decided to postpone this reference to the Tariff Board until after the committee has reported.

# "NO MORE OF YOUR MA-BAPISM."

# CONTROL OF PUBLIC SERVICES--ASSEMBLY'S RIGHT

## PANDIT NEHRU'S TRENCHANT CRITICISM OF LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Legislative Assembly in support of his amendment moving the rejection of the Lee recommendations:—

Sir, I rise to move the Nationalist amendment to the Government Resolution which has just been so very ably moved by the Honourable the Home Member. The amendment stands in my name, and I wish to make it perfectly clear at the very outset that it is a Nationalist amendment. It is rather long and I would follow the example of the Honourable the Home Member in dealing with it. I shall not inflict it upon the House by reading it from beginning to end.

Sir, before I go into my amendment think it is but due to the Honourable the Home Member that I should congratulate him on the great ability and perspicuity with which he has dealt with the subject. He has dealt with it very fairly and has not overdone any part which related to the benefit of the Services. But remembering the undertaking that he gave at Question time about the materials that he was going to place before this House, I must confess to a feeling of great nervousness all the time that I was listening to his very elaborate speech. I was listening to it almost with bated breath and at every moment I expected that some new material, something which we could not guess at from the report, would be forthcoming I saw some thing protruding from the files in front of him and took it to be the fuse of the bomb under his table. I thought every moment the bomb to be thrown and sooner or later to burst upon us. I waited and waited and it was only when the Hon'ble the Home Member resumed his seat that I heaved a sigh of relief. The bomb did not after all explode it was not even thrown and we remain so far as the materials go, where we were before the Hon'ble the Home Member began his speech.

Now, Sir, he made certain preliminary remarks I wish to deal with them point by point. What he said was that this report was made by a Royal Commission which was constituted by gentlemen of the highest position and attainments. Nobody has ever doubted or disputed that. The next point he made was that the recommendations were the result of a compromise. It is here, Sir, that I would beg to enter my dissent. Compromise between whom? Who were the parties to that compromise? The Honourable the Home Member said that the Indian gentlemen on the Commission were representative Indians. Here again, Sir, I beg to join issue. Who elected them, whose representatives were they, and what position did they occupy in the public life of the country apart from their relations with the Government or their membership of one of the two Houses of Legislature, at one time or another. Then the Honourable the Home Member said that we must take it as a verdict of the jury and that we must attach to it the same weight as we would attach to an unanimous verdict of a jury. Now, Sir, I have had something to do with juries, and I know under what circumstances weight is attached to the verdict of a jury, and under what circumstances no weight at all is attached to it. When the evidence is taken in open court and the public are in possession of the facts from day to day as the trial proceeds when the Learned Judge has charged the jury in public and has reviewed the whole facts and given the law of the case, it is then that the unanimous verdict of a jury is entitled to all the weight that can be claimed for it. But without any of these things the very basis which gives the jury its weight is wanting and the verdict is of no value.

Then my Hon. friend justified the report of the Royal Commission by the rule of *factum valet*. Here again I regret I am unable to follow my learned friend. The doctrine of *factum valet* is very well known to lawyers. It means that irregularities which have no effect on the essentials or do not contravene any principle must be condoned when the thing itself is done. Such irregularities must not be allowed to disturb what has already been accomplished. We have heard of an adoption or a marriage not being allowed to be questioned on the doctrine of *factum valet*, if all the objections urged against it are mere irregularities which do not go to the very root. I ask the House in the present instance whether it can possibly be said that the objections we take to the report are mere objections of form and irregularity which do not touch the merits. The objections we take are objections which vitate the whole proceedings, which go to the very root of every recommendation that the Royal Commission has made as I shall proceed to show when I deal with the various paragraphs of my amendment. That being so, there is no justification whatever for invoking the doctrine of *factum valet* in support of the Report.

Now, Sir, I shall follow the course which the Honourable the Home Member has followed, and only deal with my amendment in a general way as the Honourable the Home Member has dealt with his Resolution, I shall, with your permission, lay it bit by bit before the House and as I do so; make a sort of running comment to explain any points which I may think are necessary to be explained.

How the whole scheme of the amendment is quite clear. It is divided into two parts. The first part gives the grounds upon which we say that no effect should be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission. It also gives the constructive proposals we have to make in the light of the facts stated. The second part deals with the grievances, or rather refers to the grievances of the present incumbents in the various grades of services.

In part I we contend that the recommendations of the Lee Commission should be wholly rejected. In order to establish why this should be so, my task is facilitated by the Resolution which has been moved on behalf of the Government I think, Sir, I can show to the satisfaction of this House from the terms of that Resolution itself that the Government is in full agreement with us in thinking that the recommendations of the Royal Commission should be wholly laid aside, and that our conclusions, if we have to form any, should be based upon facts quite independent of those recommendations. Now let me for a moment turn to the language of the Resolution. What is said here is that: "the following recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India be *in principle* approved." What is the meaning of being approved in principle? What is the principle that this Royal Commission has laid down? We may as well look for a needle in a hay stack as try and find out a principle in the Report of the Royal Commission. It is a string of *ipse dixits*, a series of bald statements, of inferences and conclusions, supposed to have been arrived at upon evidence which is not before this House. But I will assume that there is a principle in these findings, in these recommendations. If that be so where is the acceptance of the recommendations themselves? When a recommendation is made and you only accept it in principle, do you accept it in the form, in substance or to the full extent it goes? You certainly do not and that being so, I say and say with confidence that there is not a single recommendation of the Royal Commission which has been accepted by the Government as it stands without qualifications and modifications which have not been disclosed and which for ought we know may change the whole face of the Report. The approval "in principle" applies to sub-clauses (a) (b) and (c) of clause (1) as well as clause (2); but when we come to clause (2), we find another word, a tell-tale word. What this House is asked to do is to approve the principle that "pay, passage, concessions and pensions be granted to the officers of the Superior Civil Services in India *approximately* on the scale recommended"; not exactly but *approximately*. Again in clause (3) we find the same important words "in principle." The clause runs "that the recommendation of the Royal Commission regarding the constitution of Provincial Medical Services in Governor's Provinces be accepted *in principle*." And this adoption in principle is further diluted by the sub-clauses being subjected to certain conditions.

### WHAT THE PROPOSALS MEAN.

Now, Sir, if any principle can be deduced from this Report, and the recommendations of the Royal Commission, that the principle is that the existing services should be paid more money and that fresh recruits should be better treated than they are at present. Does that fact deserve to be dignified by the name of principle? Was it not known was it not common knowledge in this country and in England before this galaxy of gentlemen of great intelligence and high position met together and spent five lakhs of the money of the tax-payer to lay it down as a principle? The real fact is that the Government itself is not desirous to take the recommendations as they stand without qualification, and the whole idea of the Resolution, as I read it—and Sir, I read the lines as well as between the lines and put upon it the meaning which any man of affairs will put—is simply this, "in the name of the recommendations of the Royal Commission give us a free hand to do what we please because anything and everything can be justified as coming under the principle of that Report." Now Sir, what is the position? As I have said, the people do not want it and I have shown, the Government cannot accept it in its entirety. The press has pronounced against it, not merely the Swarajist press Sir but also the press which we all know represents the interests of the Services themselves. In this connection may I be allowed to refer to a short note which appeared only two days ago in the "Pioneer," that great champion of the officials all over India and also in England? What does the writer say about this third clause, which was subsequently added to the Resolution of my Honourable friend? He says:—"The Government Resolution to be moved in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday has been extended by the inclusion of a third clause dealing with the Lee Commission's proposals for the reorganisation of the medical services. As we expected, the Government cannot recommend the acceptance of the principle of the proposals without considerable reservation."

So here we have it that the Government is not prepared to accept even the principle without certain reservations. Then he says:—"For reasons which have been given at some length in the columns of the "Pioneer," these reservations are most important and will probably require practically a complete review of the whole question involved." Then the writer proceeds: "It has long been recognised that the scheme in the light of the present state of recruitment would be quite impracticable We doubt indeed whether the Government can contemplate the adoption of even a part of the proposals made without further investigation of the whole subject of the medical services in India."

Now that may be taken as a fair sample of the views of the press and of the Government as regards the whole of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. So that we are, Sir exactly where we were before the Royal Commission came and that I submit on the showing of the Government itself.

I will now with your permission take the various parts of my amendment and in dealing with them I shall refer to such points as the Honourable the Home Member has tried to make about some of the clauses. I say in my amendment, "that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior Civil Services of India be not acceptde." and the first reason I give is:—

"(a) That the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India was appointed and allowed to enter upon its functions in utter disregard of the resolutions passed by the first Assembly."

Now Sir a few facts which the House is probably well aware of are to be borne in mind. I will only give three dates.

On the 26th January, 1923, a motion for adjournment of the House was passed. That motion was made on the decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint this Royal Commission. The motion was carried without a division. Then on the 17th March of the same year when the Budget came up for discussion, a motion was made to omit the provition for the expenditure to be incurred on account of this Royal Commission and that motion also was carried. Lastly on the 28th March, 10 days later, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council restored the grant—not His Excellency the Governor-General but the Governor-General in Council. Thus the Royal Commission was forced upon the country inspite of the protest of the first Assembly—a protest which was backed by the general feeling and the general opinion in the country and in the Press. It is believed that the Government of India itself was at one time against it. In the report of the debates on this motion I find that my Honourable friend the indomitable Dr. Gour threw out an open challenge to the then Home Member Sir Malcolm Hailey to deny that that was the fact viz. that the Government had at one time expressed their opinion against the appointment of this Commission. Sir Malcolm Hailey, with his usual ability as a skilful fencer in debate, avoided a direct answer to that challenge but treated the House to a dissertation on the ethics of office and on the etiquette and conventions of men in high office, saying that he would not be tempted, whatever Dr. Gour might say, to give a direct answer. Now, Sir, I was not then a member of this House but the report of the proceedings leaves no doubt in my mind on the point. It may be that the Government was not at the time when Dr. Gour put the question and threw out the challenge, against it. There was an "ultra-Conservative" Government in England in those days and there was a "reactionary" Secretary of State—the adjectives are not mine Sir, but were used by Sir Malcolm Hailey himself. There is no doubt that the Government of India had to bend before the will of the Government at Home; and having done so it was but natural for the Governor-General in Council to certify the grant which had been refused by the House. Now, Sir, we are asked to swallow all this to put our seal of approval on these proceedings and to consider this Report as if it was a Report made by a Commission under the sanction of this House and the money spent was the money which this House had allotted for it. I am free to say that if the Government in England, which rode roughshod over the will of the people of India, had now been in power I should certainly have refused even to look at this Report (Hear Hear); but we know that the present Government and the present Secretary of State are not, either in fact or by any fiction of law or convention, responsible for the action taken by their predecessors. We know also what was stated in the House of Lords in the recent debate and what we are in all sincerity of purpose expected to do by the present Government. It is the present Labour Government and not their predecessors who have invited us to express ourselves upon the merits of this Report and in common courtesy we are bound to accept their invitation and go into the merits. But I wish to make it perfectly clear that we do not abandon this plea—if I may use the language of law this plea in bar. I rely upon it as a strong reason why the recommendations of the Royal Commission should not be accepted at all.

Now, Sir, in this connection there is another important fact which deserves to be noticed. It is this—the two great divisions of political thought in India namely, the Congress, including the Swarajists and the Liberals including the Moderates, both pronounced against this procedure and were from the beginning opposed to the constitution of this Royal Commission. The Swarajists and the Congressmen were of course by their very creed unable to take part in the proceedings but the most remarkable fact is that all the Liberal associations in the country officially resolved to boycott this Commission, and if a stray Liberal here and there gave his evidence—as I know some did—it was in his own personal capacity—he represented neither his association nor his party nor his country. That being so, I ask what is the value of such a Report of recommendations which have been arrived at on practically one-sided evidence of proceedings in which the public, the real masters had no say at all and the holding of which in itself constituted an insult upon the public. So that, Sir, although we do not reject the Report on that one ground, we do ask His Majesty's Government to give the facts that I have just stated their proper weight to do as they would have done if they were in our position. I ask the Labour Government to put themselves in our position and to treat this Report in the manner in which they would have treated it if they had been ignored as we were (Hear, Hear).

Now, Sir, I will come to the next clause clause (b) of my amendment which gives the second reason why the recommendations should not be accepted:—

"That all questions affecting the Civil Services are inseparably connected with and entirely dependent upon the larger question of the grant of Responsible Government to India and cannot be entertained and satisfactorily dealt with unless and until the Resolution of this House on Responsible Government adopted on 18th February 1924 is substantially complied with."

It is impossible to conceive how any service can be properly organised until we know exactly who will be the master that the public servants will have to serve. Who can tell, before the final settlement of the question of the grant of responsible government to India, what will be the nature of the services required who will be the persons qualified to enter those services and what should be the terms upon which those services are to be recruited? Now, my honourable friend referred us to certain extracts regarding the position of services *vis a vis* any form of government and he quoted from Professor Ramsay Muir that as regards the carrying on of the daily administration and the enforcement of the existing laws which is nine-tenths of the business of Government, this country i.e. England was governed by a pure bureaucracy. Now my honourable friend will pardon me if I say that he need not have quoted those passages. There is not the least doubt about the principle. No one has ever said in this House or outside it that the carrying on of the daily administration and the enforcement of the existing laws is any part of the duty of this House or will be any part of the duty of the responsible Government which may be set up hereafter. But those quotations refer to a different state of things. They refer to a state of things which assumes the employment of a permanent service to instruct the changing governments which come in and go out from time to time; and in those circumstances you may call the permanent service, it may be, in a sort of vague manner, a bureaucracy. The kind of interference this House claims to be entitled to make and the responsible government when it is established will be entitled to make is shown in a book of greater authority than Professor Ramsay Muir's book which was referred to by the Honourable the Home Member I mean Sidgwick's Elements of Politics. At pag 460 the author says:—

"As regards the organisation and management of the whole executive organ it clearly belongs to the legislature to define the powers of officials and to determine what special privileges or liabilities it may be for the public advantage to allot to or impose on any class of servants of the government, and generally lay down the conditions of appointments and tenure of executive offices."

### DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

This, Sir, is what we want. We are not asking to be allowed to interfere from day to day with the actual carrying out of the laws or the policy of Government. We claim the right to lay down that policy and to enforce it, and if public servants would not enforce it, to have the right to exercise our disciplinary jurisdiction over them and to dictate to them from time to time what is their duty. Then Sidgwick goes on to say:—

"We have seen that experience alone can determine the degree of minuteness to which the financial control exercised by the legislature over the executive should be carried so as to secure the maximum of economy without impairing the general efficiency of the organ or its power of promptly meeting sudden calls for special activity. On the other hand for reasons before given the legislature should be prevented by law or custom, from interfering in the selection of individuals to fill vacant posts, or in the particulars allotment of tasks to them within the range of business assigned to the department to which they belong."

That, I take it, Sir is a correct statement of the law upon the subject and it is for that that we contend. These are more or less maters of elementary learning which I would not have referred to had it not been for the passages misquoted by the Hon'ble the Home Member.

Then as to the bureaucracy in England, we have got some very descriptive names in English and Colonial law for the permanent service; for instance we have the very expressive word "Mr. Mother country"; a gentleman who is specially versed in the laws of England and the routine work and procedure and whose business is to instruct the government for the time being, which is generally composed of laymen. I have no objection at all to not only one but a dozen Messrs. "Mother country" coming over here and instructing us. Now what is the theoretical relation between the political chief which we aspire to be and the permanent subordinates which the Civil Service must become sooner or later. Here it is: "the political chief furnishes the lay element in the concern; his function is to bring the administration into harmony with the general sense of the community and especially of parliament. He must keep it in accord with the views of the majority in the House of Commons and conversely defend it when criticised and protect it against injury by any ill-considered action of the House" and so on.

This is from Lowell's book on the Government of England. I therefore ask whether the policy you are pursuing is a policy which has any relation whatever to the grant of responsible government to the country. It may come to-day, it may come to-morrow, it may come ten years hence; it may come a hundred years hence. This policy is certainly not a policy to lead us to responsible Government at any time. Mere substitution of Indian for English public servants has nothing whatever to do with the changes which must necessarily come the moment real power is invested in this legislature and in the representatives of the people. We do not want simply a brown bureaucracy to be substituted for a white bureaucracy. We want substantial powers in the representatives of the people and if our white friends would care to stay and take part in our affairs after we have got those powers we will be very glad to see them as representatives of their community in this House.

I now come to clause (c):—

"That the terms of reference to the said Royal Commission and the recommendations made by it involve the perpetuation of an antiquated and anachronic system of public services without any attempt to reconstruct the administrative machinery to suit the present day conditions of India which are widely different from those prevailing when it was inaugurated."

Now, I would like to make it clear to the House that I have nothing to say against the gentlemen who are in the Service at present or who have been in the Service in the past or even against those who might come into the Service in future. It is the system that I attack and I attack it with all the strength at my command. This system I say is the survival. I will not say of barbarism, but of the conditions of 110 years ago when we were taken as a primitive people and the English Government began to bring us up in the knowledge of citizenship and civic duties. It was in 1813 that the Indian appointments for British youths were reserved for those trained in the Company's College at Haileybury. Since then, the system that guarantees the conditions of service remained practically the same, with this exception that the pays, pensions and allowances were from time to time increased. It is the old *ma-bap* system inaugurated in 1813 which we find in force in the year of grace 1923. (A Voice: 1924). Yes 1924—one year makes no difference in the life of a nation. What I submit is that we are no longer in the *ma-bap* period and that the *ma-bap* principle will not now help you to govern the country. If you want to be here, if you want to take part in our affairs it has to be under a *bhai-bahain* system and not a *ma-bap* system. We are willing to treat you as brothers and sisters if you will treat us as brothers and sisters; but no more of your *ma-bapism*

(To be Continued).

## NASIK BABIES HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been asked to invite help for the Babies Home for Deserted and Destitute Infants, Nasik. This institute is in urgent need of funds and I feel sure the Bombay public will help if the need for its help is made evident.

The name of the institute explains the nature of the work it undertakes. During its operation a considerable number of Bombay babies have been cared for in it. At the present time nearly 200 (two hundred) infants are being supported in the Home.

There is no endowment and the cost of feeding the little inmates has risen to a point where it has become absolutely necessary to seek more outside assistance.

Briefly, the position is, the high fodder prices ruling at present render the purchase of fodder for the cows that supply the only possible diet, milk, a task beyond the Home's own resources.

No destitute child has ever been refused admission. The infants are received and kept till they are seven years old when they are drafted to Boys and Girls Homes and Schools. The girls are trained to be teachers or taught all kinds of domestic and needle work. Some are trained to be nurses in Hospitals.

The boys are taught a trade or to be teachers or domestic servants. Thus these poor handicapped little creatures are given a fair start in life's race. When one realises what human flotsam and jetsam are salved through the efforts made by Miss R. Harvey and her assistants when one thinks of the many hundred deserted and unwanted babies that the Home has preserved and cared for one feels that a call for aid on behalf of such efforts is certain to succeed. Miss R. Harvey, Babies' Home for Deserted and Destitute Infants, Nasik, will gladly receive and gratefully acknowledge through the Press any contributions to this most deserving cause. In gratitude for a safe and sheltered childhood, for the sake of any loved and happy child, or in memory of a dead and dear one, will you not help these poor infants now? A child is very helpless, an unwanted or deserted one doubly so. I feel that the generous and compassionate citizens of this great city will not allow an appeal on their behalf to pass unheeded.—Yours, etc.,

SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

## TRANSFER OF GOVT. OFFICES TO LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

A notification announces that the Public Works Branch of the Secretariat, Buildings, Roads, and Railways with the officials of the Superintending Engineer, the Public Health Department and the Consulting Architect to Government will be transferred to Lucknow opening there on October 2nd.

## CABLE ITEMS.

At Weston-super-Mare, New Zealand All Blacks Rugby Team beat Somerset by six points to nil.—Reuter.

Cape Town.—In the fourth and final Rugby Test match played here between South Africa and the British Rugby Union team South Africa won by 16 points to 9. The British have not won a single test match.—Reuter.

In the semi-finals of the Glasgow Cup, the Third Lanarks were beaten by Celtic by four goals to two and the Rangers and Partic drew, neither side scoring.

## A FRIEND OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really amusing to see the painful efforts which the "Times of India" has, of late, been making to mislead the people of England and some of our own countrymen here into the belief that the strengthening and perpetuation of the foreign bureaucracy in India is absolutely necessary in the best interests of Indians themselves. If one wants to be patronizingly patted on the back by the "Times of India", one must sing the praises of 'Reforms' of 1919 and burn incense before the toiling, overworked bureaucracy. And woe to the man who dares to differ from this august authority on Indian affairs and aspirations! He must be ready, in that case, to face the fierce denunciation and anathema of the "Times of India."

When the Reforms Inquiry Committee was appointed, the "Times of India" commanded us to watch its work on expectant tip-toe. But when, subsequently, most of the witnesses condemned diarchy in unequivocal terms and Mr. Jinnah's merciless cross-examination brought to light the ugly scars which disfigure the much-talked Reforms, the "Times of India" was furious against the Indian Section of the Committee and the erst-while oracles on the Reforms, viz., the ex-Ministers who gave evidence before it. In like manner, the paper went into raptures over the formation of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly under the leadership of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah. Since, however, they decided to support the Swarajists in throwing out the precious recommendations of the Lee Commission, they have suddenly sunk in the estimat on of the "Times of India." For nothing would have given greater pleasure to this watch-dog of British interests than to see the non-official members of the Assembly indulge in petty squabbles to the advantage of their opponents.

In its leading article for yesterday entitled "Mr. Gandhi's Surrender" the paper has tried to ridicule the proposals of Mahatma Gandhi for unity and designates the Congress as a prospective weavers' association. But the trend of events clearly shows, sir, that the Belgaum Congress will bridge the not very wide gulf between the Mahatma and the Swarajists. Let the "Times of India" and those who draw their inspiration from it know for certain that such hypocritical endeavours (under the mask of sympathy for the masses) to magnify our differences and belittle our struggle for the attainment of Swaraj under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi will be taken by every sensible and patriotic Indian at their proper worth, and treated with the contempt and indifference which they so richly deserve.—Yours etc.,

B. D. B.

Poona, Sept. 14.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

### LAHORE EDITOR CLAIMS DAMAGES FROM MADRAS EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

The editor of the "Indian Cases" which a Law Journal printed and published at Lahore has filed a suit on the original side of the Madras High Court against Mr. Narayanswamy Iyer, editor of the Madras Law Journal for an alleged infringement of the copyright possessed by him. This suit is in connection with the publication by the defendant of a decennial digest as well as yearly digest of law cases up to the year 1921. The plaintiff alleges that he gave permission to the defendant to copy notes from the "Indian Cases" some time in December, 1915, but he withdrew his permission two years afterwards. The defendant in spite of that, it was alleged, continued to copy from the "Indian Cases" into his yearly digest and in the decennial digest upto the year 1920. Such an infringement, it was stated, had been done in hundreds of cases and plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant damages to the extent of over Rs. 40,000.

The defendant in his statement says that he was at liberty to reproduce head notes from the "Indian Cases" to any extent by virtue of the contract entered into between him and the plaintiff in the year 1915. In any event the defendant maintained that there was no infringement of the copyright to the extent complained of by the plaintiff and that he was not liable to pay any damages.

The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Kumaraswamy Sastry for issues.


## BE ARE NEGLECTED COLDS!

### THEY SOW THE SEEDS OF DISEASE CHEST AND LUNG DISEASE.

The ruin of many a constitution has started with a neglected chill or wrongly-treated cough or cold. These give rise to the swift and deadly complications which cause the heavily increased mortality from bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia.

During bad weather everybody needs to guard against chest and lung dangers by taking Peps, the wonderful breatheable medicine in tablet form. When removed from their silver wrappers and dissolved in the mouth Peps give off volatile healing and germicidal fumes, that are carried direct with the breath into throat, bronchials and lungs. Thus vital inner parts of the system (which cannot possibly be reached by liquid mixtures) are purified, strengthened and invigorated. Soreness, irritation and inflammation in throat, chest or air-tubes is soothed away; harmful germs are destroyed; troublesome mucus and phlegm are easily got rid of, and the breathing is made free and natural.

Peps are the handiest, safest and most effective remedy ever discovered for coughs, colds and chill's larvngitis, sore throat, bronchial catarrh, bronchitis, asthma etc. Without the aid of harmful drugs Peps strengthen and reconstitute weak-chested, and afford sound and reliable protection against contagious diseases of throat and lungs, influenza etc. Be sure to get Peps (trade mark). One per bott of medicine dealers everywhere.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The week-end cricket fixtures opened in excellent weather but a shower of rain on Saturday evening prevented the completion of a good many matches. There were a few matches on the Esplanade and other maidans on Sunday despite the almost unplayable condition of the pitch and the Gymkhana fixtures on the Kennedy sea face had to be cancelled.

HINDU GYM. vs. IMP. TRUST.

Improvement Trust.—J B Wadekar 0, S P Mahajan 0, B A Dalvi 24, C H Chandarana 5, K B Sathe 56, B P Dalayer 10, J N Vakil 19, McMullan 8, Moses Daniel 0, A N Walker not out 7, R R Nachne 5, extras 6, total 131.

Hindu Gymkhana:—L P Jai 44, C M Gandhi 2, S S Dongre 18, B D Job 7, Muzumdar, not out 11, L K Desai 0, Jayawant 0, P W Velkar, not out 1, G H Bhatt, S A Shete and Chiplunkar, did not bat, extras 7, total (for 6 wkts) 90.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. RALLI BROS.

Elphinstone C C:—Bhapoo 42, Khambatata 3, P D Kapadia 9, N P Pavri 43, U N Conductor 5, S A Darowalla (not out) 16, Keerawalla 12, Elchidana, Wadia, Mistry, Darowalla did not bat, extras 3, total (for 8 wickets) 138.

Ralli Brothers C C:—Gajanand 0, Nayak 6, Rege 5, Gabriel 5, Talpade 3, Ikerin 6, Dharadhar 18, Miranda 3, Jeet (not out) 1, Race, Jaiker did not bat, extras 2, total (for 8 wickets) 62.

BOMBAY GYM. vs. MERCANTILE BANK.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Clayton 8, Johnson 0, Lewis 0, Malone 12, Hardcastle 13, Thornley 9, Catford 15, Roberts 4, Donnelly 6, Kitchin 0, Birtwistle, not out 0, extras 12, total 72.

The Mercantile Bank:—Dubash 0, Mistri 9, Mapia 19, Robertson 4, Hankins 0, Misselbrook 8, Moore 0, Powle 0, Karma 1, Talati S not out 4, Madan, not out 7, extras 7, total 57.

PARSI GYM. vs. B.B. & C.I. RLY.

Parsi Gymkhana:—K P Umrigar 24, H N Barla 2, H N Contractor 1, S B Cooper 11, S H Colah 39, F M Pavri 47, S H Mehta, not out 8, K J Medy, Dr R J Tata, P H Daruwalla and R H Bulsara did not bat, extras 3, total (for 6 wkts) 135.

B.B. & C.I. Ry:—K C Pardeshi 32, B E Kapadia 1, K R Swami 16, P Vithal not out 18, R A Mahale, not out 5, S R Godambe, J S Warden, V P Date, G Ayer, E J Khajotia, and P Baloo, did not bat, extras 5, total 75.

ST. XAVIERS vs CUSTOMS.

St. Xavier's College:—Dalal 28, Wadia 2, Mowji 8, Chinoy 1, Hirji Khorshed 1, Marshall (not out) 26, Divekar 4, Santoke 0, Kabir 0, Vakil 4, Pereira 5, extras 17, total 97.

Customs A C:—Edwards 12, Clarke 2, Crisp 0, Perkins 8, Abraham 1, Wright 7, Ramrao 7, Ashton 2, Desai (not out) 0 Senor 3 Smith 5, Mitha 8 total 54.

## CRICKET MATCH AT BARMATI.

(From a Correspondent.)

A cricket match between the Samalwadi Gymkhana and Baramati High School was played on Thursday on Samalwadi Gymkhana ground. Batting honours went to Mr. Rele in the first innings and Mr Namubhai in the second. Mr. Vohra bowled well for the Samalwadi Gymkhana.

Following is the score of both the sides:

SAMALWADI GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

Messrs. Dube 2, Patob 5, Vohra 1, Khandubhai 3, Batukbhai 0, Rele 14 not out, Nanubhai 4, Hussein 4, Naidu 2, Shantibhai 4, Tukaram 5, total 48.

BARAMATI HIGH SCHOOL—1st Innings.

Messrs. Deshmukh 3, Bhadbhau 0, Mavlankar 6, Barve 0, Makvana 2, Bapat 0, Lohar 6, Ghare A G 0, Bhadbhade 0, Marvadi 3, Ghare M G 1, total 26.

SAMALWADI GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

Messrs. Hussen 0, Patob 4, Rele 1, Vohra 6, Khandubhai 0, Nanubhai 19, Dube 2, Batukbhai 2, Naidu 2, Shantibhai 2, Tukaram 6, total 41.

BARAMATI HIGH SCHOOL—2nd Innings.

Messrs. Deshmukh 3, Bhadbhade 3, Mavlankar 0, Bapat 0, Barve 5, Makvana 0, Lohar 2, Joshi 0, Bhopatkar 1, Marwadi 0, Ghare A G 0, total 14.

The Samalwadi Gymkhana thus won the match by a margin of 49 runs.

## RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The following are the results of Rugby matches played in the Rugby Union on Saturday:—

Blackheath 12, Rosslyn Park 5.

Guys Hospital 30, Catford Bridge 6.
Portsmouth Services 32, Bath 3.
Cardiff 3, Bristol 0.
Gloucester 12, Coventry 6.
Leicester 9, Plymouth 11.
Neath 3, Swansea 13.
Newport 17, Penarth 4.
Manchester 36, Headingley 6.
Hillhead 0, Glasgow Academicals 56.

—Reuter.

## LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal two, Sheffield United nil.
Aston Villa one, West Ham one.
Burnley one, Leeds United one.
Bury nil, Liverpool nil.
Cardiff City nil, West Bromwich one.
Everton two, Bolton two.
Huddersfield nil, Blackburn nil.
Manchester City three, Newcastle United one.
Notts County nil, Nottingham Forest nil
Preston one, Birmingham nil.
Sunderland four, Tottenham one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley one, South Shields nil.
Clapton Orient nil, Chelsea nil.
Coventry four, Leicester City two.
Crystal Palace three, Southampton one.
Fulham one, Blackpool nil.
Middlesborough one, Bradford City nil.
Oldham nil, Manchester United three
Portsmouth two, Hull City nil.
The Wednesday three, Stockport nil.
Stoke nil, Port Vale one.
Woolverhampton nil, Derby four.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Aberdare two, Norwich one.
Bournemouth one Southend United nil.
Brighton two, Gillingham nil.
Bristol City four, Millwall 1.
Charlton one Exeter City nil.
Merthyr nil, Reading nil.
Northampton five, Bristol Rovers nil.
Plymouth four Luton Town nil.
Queens Park Rangers nil, Swansea nil.
Swindon two, Brentford nil.
Watford nil, Newport County five.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington two, Halifax nil.
Barrow three, Nelson nil.
Bradford nil, Rochdale nil.
Chesterfield three, New Brighton nil.
Darlington five, Crewe one.
Lincoln City five, Ashington nil.
Rotherham three, Grimsby nil.
Tranmere one, Southport nil.
Walsall four, Doncaster Rovers nil.
Wigan nil, Durham City nil.
Wrexham three, Hartlepools United one.
Aberdeen three, Cowdenbeath nil.
Hearts two, Airdrieonians nil.
Kilmarnock one, Hamilton three.
Morton three, Ayr United one.
Motherwell four, Dundee one.
Raith Rovers one, Hibernians three.
St. Mirren one, Falkirk nil.

The match between St. Johnstone and Third Lanark was not played.—Reuter.

## INDIAN PAPER INDUSTRY.

### IMPORT MERCHANTS OPPOSE PROTECTION.

The Bombay Paper and Stationery Merchants' Association have addressed the following representation to the President of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the question of extending protection to the Indian paper industry:—

From our experience of the Bombay market we beg to state that there is a limited sale of Indian made paper. We Bombay merchants have to depend largely on what we can get from the Continent and any extra levy in duty to the already heavy duty prepaining will, therefore, tell very much upon the business of the members of my Association. To the best of my knowledge I do not think the Indian mills during the last so many years have been able to produce any grades of paper other than wrapping, glazed, greamlaid and Badami, and that too of only a very ordinary quality. For better goods we have to depend upon the supply from abroad. We do not exactly know the actual demand of the Indian mills, but if it is for a general levy of duty on all paper it will do no good to them and will unnecessarily add to the burden of the general public by the prices of the goods going up by the extra duty that they demand. As regards the grades actually manufactured by the Indian mills, if the Board goes into the prices at which they are selling their manufactures and the rates at which similar imported paper can be put on the market, the Board will find that they are able to sell at much cheaper rates than the imported paper and if they do not sell at low rates but raise their prices they would still be able to sell at higher prices without feeling the competition of imported papers.

If the duty as proposed be levied, we think that the printing industry in India will suffer a great deal, there will be a great loss of revenue to Government and unemployed will be caused. It is a notorious fact that when the mills book orders on their own samples they are very seldom able to match them. For superior paper, therefore, the printers will have to depend upon foreign supples and if they are made prohibitive by such heavy levy of duty the publishers will be compelled to give up the Indian printers and got the work done from abroad. Most of the big publishers commercial houses and European merchants even to-day place their orders for printing of catalogues and books in foreign countries because printed books imported from foreign countries are duty free and in spite of heavy printing charges they find that they are able to get the publications cheaper than if the printing were done in India.

We may also bring to your notice that the mills even to-day are enjoying a protective Tariff. It is only a matter of a few years when the duty on paper was only 5 per cent. Most of the Indian mills came into existence at that time. To-day the rates of duty, taking the present Tariff, ranges from 25 to 30 per cent for most of the grades, only a few being let off with 15 per cent. Although the increase in taxation was put from revenue point of view, it indirectly was a fresh protection for the paper industry and if with such heavy duty on Imported paper the Indian mills are not able to stand on their own legs, we wonder when there will be an end to their demands. The Indian mills are already enjoying a protective Tariff and no case seems to have been made out by them for the increase in duty. We trust your Board will not recommend any further increase in duty, thus causing hardship to the public in general and the printers in particular.

## SENIOR COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Senior Commercial and Teachers' Diploma Examinations by the Chamber of Commerce of London were held in Bombay under the Education Department of the Government of Bombay, at which candidates from the Presidency of Bombay from about 17 institutions competed. The following are the results of the candidates presented by the Davar's College of Commerce of Bombay from which it will be seen that out of 55 candidates that passed in Book-keeping and Accountancy, 20 are Davar's College students of whom 9 have obtained "Distinction" or "Honours Certificates." In methods and machinery of business out of 40 passes, 15 including 3 Distinctions, in Commercial Law out of 37 passes, 12 including 2 Distinctions, in Banking and Currency out of 28, 8 including 3 Distinctions, in Company Law out of 8, 5 including 1 Distinction in Economics out of 8 5 are Davar's College men. Besides this, in the Teachers Diploma 4 passed in all of whom 2 are Davar's College men.

TEACHER'S DIPLOMA (C.E.T.D.)

Methods and Machinery of Business:—R. P. Patwardhan.

Book-Keeping and Accountancy:—S. R. Manoli.

Senior Book-Keeping and Accountancy:—With Distinctions:—N D Adenwala; H P Dalal; S M B Eswaran; M P Gajiwala; A S M Jivani; D M Jivani; M P Muzumdar, D D Pandit; G D Shinde. Pass:—R M Choiar; O V D Murti; G H Gai; K C Franks; A N Ghose; A C Javeri; J Rai; M Mahabalrao; N J Mistri; P Venkatramiah, D M Vyas.

Senior Methods and Machinery of Business. Pass with Distinctions:—S M B Eswaran; K C Franks; M R Gajiwala. Pass: L G Bhatt, S K Dhavle; H S Harver; A C Javeri; G O Mehta; R R Mehta; F J Mistry; N J Mistry; C E Naidu; Piyara Singh; R Suryanarayan Sastry.

Senior Company Law. Pass with Distinction:—P P Aiyer. Pass:—R L Choiar; S M B Eswaran; K C Frank; K K Mankeswar; M Mahabalrao; P M Vyas.

Senior Banking and Currency. Pass with Distinction:—H P Dalal; S M B Eswaran; M R Gajiwala. Pass:—L G Bhatt, K C Franks; D M Kharas, C E Naidu; R Suryanarayana Sastry.

Senior Commercial Law. Pass with Distinction:—H P Dalal; M R Gajiwala Pass:—R L Choiar; D R Dhunjibhoy; S K Dhavle; S M B Eswaran; A N Ghose; H S Harver; A C Javeri; A S M Jivani; D M Jivani; D M Kharas; G O Mehta; R R Mehta; K J Modi; Piyara Singh; P P Saklavat; D S Savakoor; R Suryanarayana Sastry, D M Vyas.

Junior Type-writing:—P. K. Thomas.

## VICIOUS CIRCLE IN SOCIAL ORDER.

### PROF. ANTIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Professor M. J. Antia delivered a public lecture on Saturday evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on the "Vicious Circle in Social Order or Impediments to Social Progress", Mr. H. W. Bryant, M.B.E., presiding.

Prof. Antia said there were several aspects of social life which formed vicious circles in social order. He first dwelt on poverty which formed part of the vicious circle. Poverty, he said, caused under-feeding and underfeeding made a person less efficient for his work. Then owing to poverty, poor were unable to buy the necessaries of life in large stock at wholesale price and therefore they were forced to pay more price for the article they bought day by day, in retail. This formed a part of vicious circle in social order. Then, he said, poor people married at an early age and procreated a large family which they were not able to support or educate. Economically they became poorer and this again contributed to the series of vicious circle. Owing to poverty, poor people were not able to educate their children and therefore they were left to take the blind alley occupation which was worst possible form of child labour. The other aspect of the vicious circle, he said, was slums and over-crowding which generated low standard of life and disease. These brought in their train crime and lack of good moral training. The drink and beggars were still other aspects of vicious circle and he thought all these evils should be eradicated not by legislation, which was not a cure, but by tackling each problem by going through its root causes.

Votes of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## BELFAST LINEN TRADE REPORT.

LINEN MARKET FOR FORTNIGHT ENDING 27TH AUG, 1924.

FLAX:—There is nothing new to report in either Irish or Continental markets.

YARNS:—There has been no new development since last report. Owing to the heavy buying in July Spinners are not pushing for further business and are not likely to do so till the Flax market developes. Meantime prices are steady, any change being in favour of sellers.

WEAVERS:—There is still a strong demand for Dress Goods both in plain and fancy weaves.

Some business has passed through for Demasks and a revival for these goods is looked for in the near future.

August as a slack month for the Home trade, but despite this there have been some orders for household goods. Manufacturers find an exceedingly strong market in yarns behind them, and they cannot get any concession in price.

MERCHANTS:—Owing to absence of Buyers on holidays, not much business has been placed for household goods.

DRESS LINENS:—During the past fortnight there has been a steady demand for Coloured Dress Linens and further business has been placed, including novelty fabrics.

Buyers are averse to paying higher figures but as previously mentioned in this report, Yarns of suitable quality are in short supply and higher prices are inevitable. Every effort, however, is being made to meet buyers as far as possible.

Kid De'Silva and Dan Kelly provided the principal bout in the boxing tournament at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta Saturday. Kelly retired in the seventh round after receiving in the third round a severe cut under the eye which bled profusely and practically made it impossible for him to fight.—A.P.

The Collector of Customs Calcutta in a communique states total value of imports by sea for August was 743 lakhs and of exports 1,040 lakhs compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year imports show advance of 224 lakhs but exports show decrease of 7 lakhs.

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FREE—Our Booklet "The Nerves."

## THE 4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW

Dated 26th August, 1924.

The next SESSION of the ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE being the Fourth Session, will be held at Lucknow in the month of January, 1925, the exact dates of which will be communicated later on. This Session is to be held for the purpose, *inter alia*, of devising ways and means for determining a course of instruction in Indian Music which will both satisfy the Modern Standards of Scientific Tution and ensure a tolerably competent knowledge of the Science and Art. This question will entail the consideration of all questions ancillary thereto, which will be discussed in Conference by members from all parts of India. During the Session of the Conference, practical artists of note will give performances in Vocal and Instrumental Music with a view to place before the Conference the present state of the Art. Intending visitors should notify their intention to attend the conference to the GENERAL SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW, by the 15th of December, 1924, in order to enable him to make the necessary arrangements.

The following list shows some of the subjects, which will be discussed at the Conference, and persons intending to take part in the deliberations are invited to send their suggestions in the form of Written Article, not later than 10th December, 1924, to the General Secretary of the Conference. A certain number of specially gifted Theorists and Artists will be invited at the expense of the Conference. Persons intending to take advantage of this concession should correspond with the General Secretary, stating their qualifications.

LIST.

1. The principles and procedure of determining the Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi and Vivadi Swaras. Explanation of their functional activities in the Ragas and Ragnis of Indian Music.
2. Principles underlying the practice of assigning seasons and times to the Ragas and Ragnis. Their suitability otherwise to Modern Ragas.
3. The Ragas and their Rasas. Examination of the present state of music from the point of view of Rasas.
4. The Art of dancing, ancient and modern.
5. The system of notation best suited to Indian Music as sung and played today.
6. The distinguishing features (such as Aroha, Avaroha, Vadi, Samvadi, Vivadi etc.), of the Ragas falling under the following groups.
   1. Bilawal.
   2. Malhar.
   3. Kanara.
   4. Todi.
7. The Laws governing the Music compositions of the present day.
8. Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Tala systems.
9. The methods of teaching Music in our Schools and Colleges.
10. The necessity or otherwise of a well conducted Music Journal. The best method of conducting it, etc.
11. The desirability or feasibility of effecting a fusion of the Northern and the Southern Music Systems.
12. The best method of preserving the Art now available in the Country.
13. The scheme for popularising education in Indian Music.
14. The Musical Instruments of India and their relative adaptability to Modern requirements.
15. The Ancient and the Modern Shruties. Their distribution among the modern Ragas. The proper methods of their determination and distribution.
16. Development of Indian Music in the Courts of the Emperors and Princes and Chiefs of India, with special reference to the careers and attainments of Haridass Swami, Tansen, Gopal Nayak, Tayagraj and other eminent musicians. The effect of foreign influence on the Music of this Country if any.

*N.B.—If the writers of these articles cannot for any reason attend at the Session of the Conference, their articles will nevertheless be given due consideration at the discussion of these questions.*

The public are well aware of the prevailing diversity of opinion as to the mode of singing of even the most common and well known Ragas. With a view to introduce uniformity of definition, the standardising of the definitions of the Ragas was taken in hand at the Second Session of the Conference at Delhi in 1918. This work of standardising the Ragas definitions will be continued at the present Session of the Conference with the help of the distinguished and well known expert artists who are coming to the Conference.

It is needless to point out here the importance of the work which the Conference is doing and it is expected that all Music Lovers of the Country will attend it and all will help the Committee to make it a great success. Persons who have made special study of the subject or have useful suggestions to make are most cordially invited to give to the movement the benefit of their knowledge and experience and thereby help forward the great and sacred cause of Music.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
General Secretary.
All-India Music Conference.


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## THE INIQUITOUS IMPOST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The iniquty of the Cotton Excise Duty in India is becoming increasingly clear from the public opinion so strongly expressed from all quarters through the press and the platform. To argue this all-absorbing subject any further is needless under the present circumstances. However, it will not be out of place at this stage to examine that ratio of taxation to the profits of some of the mills in general.

Capacity of the Mill.—

| Spdls | Looms | Year | Net profit (In lacs of rupees) | Excise duty | other tax | p.c. taxes agst. profits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | ,, | 1923 | 3.29 | 2.80 | 2.60 | 164 |
| 19,000 | 400 | 1922 | 1.58 | .65 | .40 | 65 |
| ,, | ,, | 1923 | .48 | .77 | .30 | 223 |
| 27,000 | 700 | 1922 | 5.63 | 1.25 | 1.62 | 50 |
| ,, | ,, | 1923 | 1.57 | 1.34 | 1.03 | 151 |
| 18,000 | 500 | 1922 | 5.74 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 43 |
| ,, | ,, | 1923 | 1.42 | .84 | .99 | 129 |
| 20,000 | 400 | 1922 | 4.94 | .94 | 1.03 | 40 |
| ,, | ,, | 1923 | 1.00 | .70 | 1.81 | 150 |
| Nil | 200 | 1922 | .28 | .16 | .25 | 146 |
| Nil | ,, | 1923 | .09 | .18 | .25 | 477 |
| 65,500 | 1,700 | 1922 | 8.00 | 2.85 | 3.32 | 77 |
| ,, | ,, | 1923 | Loss | 2.41 | 2.02 | — |

The figures stated above do not include 15 per cent import duty on dyeing and sizing materials and duty on machinery, machinery parts and other mill-stores. These figures also relate to those mills only (except the one mentioned last) which have made profits during the year 1923. In case figures of those mills which have made losses during the year 1923 are similarly examined and the amounts of losses incurred during the year are added to the total amounts paid against taxes, the appalling situation of the industry in general will be made quite clear. We have further to bear in mind the fact that such mills have made no provision for depreciation which means that the loss is really greater.

An industry which is compelled to pay taxes much in excess of its annual profits could not maintain it's position and remain secure when foreign competition is still further precipitating its way to ruin.

One fails to understand if Government still stand in need of further proofs for relieving the Indian textile industry at least from the burden of excise duty by the first step of abolishing it.

It is hardly possible for Government to make out a case for continuing the excise duty and if they do so they will merely kill the hen that lays the golden eggs.—Yours etc.,

GORDHANDAS I. PATEL,
Ahmedabad, Sept. 15.

## A SUGGESTION TO KHADI BOARD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in the next issue of your esteemed journal?

The All India Khadi Board or rather the Congress has not been able to make khaddar popular. This is largely due to the fact that khaddar is not cheap. And, as such all cannot afford to buy it. The price of pure khaddar is higher than that of foreign cloth. It is evident therefore, that, in order that khaddar should be popular, it should be at least cheap. It should be cheaper than foreign cloth. Cheap khaddar cannot be produced if the only resource of yarn is the simple charka, which pays too insignificant a price for the hours that may be spent on it. It may of great national service but it must be admitted that it cannot pay even as much as is necessary for our bare upkeep! So, it is clear that something should be done so, that we may be able to get more yarn in less time (of course as compared to the produce of the simple charka). In other words, some mechanical contrivance should be invented. In the following lines I have made some humble suggestions to the All India Khadi Board.

The Board should offer a prize of the value of Rs. 1,000 at least, to any one who would invent such a mechanical contrivance as would enable us to get more yarn in less time of a good quality and who would also demonstrate the working there of to the satisfaction of the members of the Board.

Such prizes had been offered by some Exhibition Committees but the values of the prizes were too insignificant to attract any one's mind. A certain Exhibition Committee I had read some where, had rejected a certain individual's invention, which was of course most skill-fully constructed, on the only ground that some insignificant things of foreign-make were used in it. We may as well reject the simple charka even, because tools like chisel etc. that are required in constructing it are foreign-made. I have only mentioned the above incident to show that persons who have got inventive heads are not encouraged properly.

Now another incident.

At the time of the Gaya Congress or perhaps of the Ahmedabad session, a gentleman (from Agra I think) had been reported to have invented a sewing machine and kept the same in the Exhibition held along with the congress session. Nothing is heard of either the inventor or the invented since then. Nor has any one cared to know. Such should not have been the case. The inventor should have been properly encouraged by the congress and steps should have been taken to improve and spread the use of the invented machine.

There are many such cases. What is the use of invention, I ask, of no advantage is taken thereof?

There may be many persons who may be poor, yes penniless, but who are possessed of inventive heads. The Congress should necessarily encourage such persons. By such means only, the problem of cheapening khaddar may be easily solved.

I hope the A. I. K. B will give their careful attention to the above-suggested prize scheme and give effect to the same if it meets their approval.—Yours etc.

N. M. KULHALLI

Athani,
District Belgaum.
September 13.

## "A WORKING-CLASS VICTORY."

### COMMUNIST PARTY'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Albert Inkpin on behalf of the political bureau of the Communist Party, in Mail Week:—

"Following the proceedings in the Bow-street Police Court against Mr. J. R. Campbell, editor of the "Workers' Weekly," it was incumbent upon the Communist Party to issue a statement recording a working-class victory. In that statement it was pointed out that the forces of reaction would make a vicious effort to strike back some other direction. Already they are at work. They are endeavouring to attack the Labour movement through the Labour Government. Attempts are being made to raise an issue on the question of political interference with the judiciary.

"We know that time and again the orthodox political parties have determined the course of the operation of the law. We need only refer in this connection to the politically inspired persecution and savage sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Communists in 1921 and 1922, and to the licence allowed to well-known politicians to preach open incitement to rebellion on the occasion of the Curragh Camp incident before the war. The only concern of the reactionaries now is that on this occasion political influence is alleged to have been used on behalf of the workers.

"On this issue the Communist Party calls on the whole working class to rally round the Labour movement and to set up a solid front against the presumption of those who have continually used the legal machinery to serve their own class purposes. The fact that pressure was brought to bear on the Labour Government for the purpose of getting it to drop the prosecution of the editor of the "Workers' Weekly" is supposed to be a heinous offence, but nothing is said about the pressure that was brought to bear on the Government by the reactionary politicians and Press to get the persecution started.

"The Labour Government, in withdrawing the prosecution against J. R. Campbell, for the first time since taking office has been compelled to act as a Labour Government should. It has definitely responded to the pressure of the Labour movement as a whole. Now, the Labour movement must stand ready to smash those who dare to say that the working class should not have the right to determine the conduct of the Labour Government".

The Political Bureau of the Communist party announces that if the prosecution of Mr. Campbell, the editor of the "Workers' Weekly," had not been abandoned the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues would have been subpoenaed as witnesses for the defence. If Mr. MacDonald had found himself in court in these circumstances he would not have been the first Prime Minister in that position. Pitt and Grey were both subpoenaed. In 1794 Horne Tooke, on trial for treason, got Pitt into the witness-box, and Erskine, Horne Tooke's counsel, managed to make Pitt exceedingly uncomfortable. Again, in the winter of 1830 there were riots all over the southern counties, where the agricultural labourers had sunk into appalling poverty. These riots were generally known as the Swing Riots from an imaginary incendiary, and the first book published by Mr. Brett Young was a play called "Captain Swing," based on the history of that winter. 1831 the Whing Government foolishly prosecuted Cobbett for inciting the labourers to riot. The jury disagreed, and Cobbett was discharged. Cobbett enjoyed himself immensely, and he was particularly pleased because he managed to bring no less than six Cabinet Ministers into court—Grey, Brougham, Melbourne, Durham, Palmerston, and Goderich.

### "NEW STATESMAN" COMMENTS.

We are glad, writes the "New Statesman" of August 16, in Mail Week, that the Government has decided not to pursue the prosecution of the Communist editor of the "Workers' Weekly". Mr. Campbell was arrested at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions and accused of having published "seditious" matter calculated to induce the military forces to disobey lawful orders. The form of the withdrawal was not very convincing and it is a pity that the Government ever allowed the prosecution to be instituted. In Great Britain we have an adult democarcy—perhaps the only adult democracy in the world—and it does not need to be protected against "sedition." It pays no attention to men like Mr. Campbell—until they are arrested and prosecuted. And then it is inclined to take them much more seriously than it would otherwise have dreamed of doing. To attempt by force to suppress the Campbells of England is as foolish as it would be to forbid a grown up son to read a salacious French novel. Complete freedom of the press is a luxury which in this country, at any rate, we can afford, and it is time the police authorities were informed that prosecutions for "sedition" are out of date and will not be officially supported. The Home Secretary would do well to circulate a Minute to this effect and thus save the Public Prosecutor from the necessity of such a palpable climb-down as he has had to make this week.

A general meeting of the members of the Ahmadiya Anjuman Ishaati Islam of Lahore passed resolutions condemning the action of the Afghan Government in stoning to death Maulvi Niamat Ullah Khan Ahmadi in flagrant violation of the spirit of tolerance inculcated by the Holy Quran and the Sharat and further repudiated the allegations that the late Mirza Ahmad the founder of the Ahmadiya movement ever claimed to be prophet or that what the duty of Mahommad's prophethood.—A.P.

## POONA & KHADI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was two weeks ago, that Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to Poona, and favoured us by his invaluable and sincere advice. In his speech at the public meeting, the Mahatma laid a great emphasis on the Khaddar movement. He urged the Poona public to take up Khadi, leaving aside differences in political opinions. It was really a solemn spectacle when in his concluding remarks Mahatmaji said "A cynic Bania is telling you that, you will not be able to attain Swaraj unless you take up to Khadi." These words were uttered in a prophetic vein. But, I am sorry to note that they fell flat upon the minds of Poona intelligentia. I would rather consider it a misfortune to see them completely disregarding Mahatmaji's words. On the contrary, voices from other quarters are raised as to the impracticability of winning Swaraj by means of Charkha and Khaddar.

Politically important, the Khaddar movement has an economic significance also. All of us are aware of the, fact, that the village population of India is, in the main, an agricultural one. These people remain unemployed during the major part of the year. Even if they are employed in the crop seasons, they produce very little for their own sustenance; a large amount of the produce being taken by the Government in the shape of revenue. Thus the class which constitutes a large proportion of the population of India is generally half-starved. The only cure for this is the one suggested by the Mahatma, viz., that they should utilize their leisure hours in spinning and weaving. They will only be induced to do so when the people in city encourage them by purchasing the Khaddar prepared by them. In this way, they will help the emancipation of this class of agriculturists. India is an agricultural country and her population which follows this vocation must be protected by those who maintain themselves by work other than agricultural pursuit. It, therefore, Maharashtra wants that it should see its agriculturists prosper, and also, if it wants to do full justice to the great compliment viz., a leader in politics, paid to it by Mahatma Gandhi, it should at once take up to Khadi.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. NEMAVARKER.

Poona, Sept. 17.

## SYDENHAM COLLEGE HOSTEL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to find in one of the issues of your paper some unwarranted remarks about the management of the Sydenham College Hostel, by 'one Interested.' I have ventured to pen the following lines, because I feel I am duty bound to voice my opinion as a resident of the hostel. Sir, my stay in this hostel amounts to more than a year and a half, and I have found every arrangement to my entire satisfaction.

No doubt, others too like the 'One Interested' have complained of thick layers of dust in the hostel. Considering the situation of the hostel in the heart of the City, and that too, adjoining one of the busiest roads of Bombay, and the constant traffic causing dust to be carried aloft by the gushing wind it cannot but be evident to one and all that, in spite of efficient cleaning and maintenance, it is impossible to keep the hostel as clean as a royal palace without dust settling here and there. I assure you, Sir, that every possible means are taken by the authorities concerned to keep away dust, the curse to modern Bombay.

We, the residents have nothing to complain against our Superintendent. Some of us coming from far South, have found in him a true guide a father and a friend. His very presence in our midst is not only a source of inspiration to us but also gives us strength anew to combat our studies successfully. It is simply deplorable to find unpardonable remarks made against our Superintendent through the Press.

I feel confident that the opinions voiced in your paper by 'One Interested' are nothing short of total misrepresentation of existing facts.—Yours, etc.,

B. C. DESIKACHAR.

Sydenham College Hostel.

## THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the expiry of the Rent Act on the "Non-residential" premises, the premises of poor libraries and schools are also affected and increased rents are demanded from them, although they are literally for "non-business" purpose. The plea that was advanced against continuing the Rent Act on "non-residential" premises was that the businessmen were making undue profit and taking undue advantage of the Act. Even granting this argument to be correct, the libraries, schools and other charitable institutions which had no object of profit, were not making any money out of the benefit of the Act and should not have been victimized but unfortunately the law is cruel and it will continue to have its prey until the word 'Residential' which perhaps was inadvertantly used for 'non-business' is changed into 'non-business' by Legislature. There are many such libraries and schools in the city from whom increases are demanded, and it is upto the Bombay councillors to rise to the occasion and save these poor institutions from ruin, by sending at once a draft bill to amend Rent Act to the extent of changing the word 'residential' into 'non-business,' and by endeavouring to get it through in the next session of the Council. I trust the councillors in Bombay will not lose sight of this suggestion, and will not lose time in doing what is needful.—Yours etc.,

P. G. [illegible]BUDHE.

Dadar, Sept. 17.


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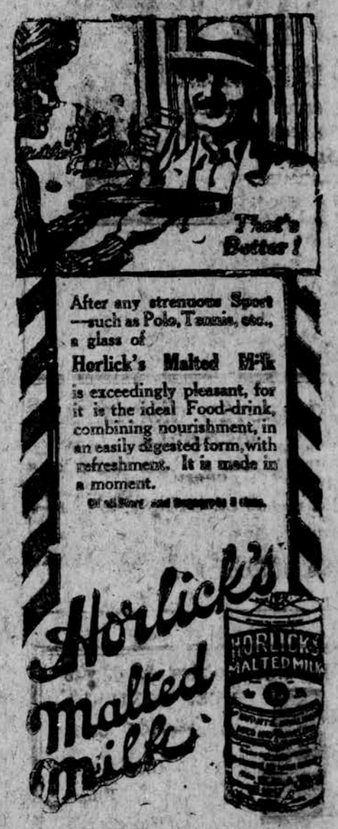


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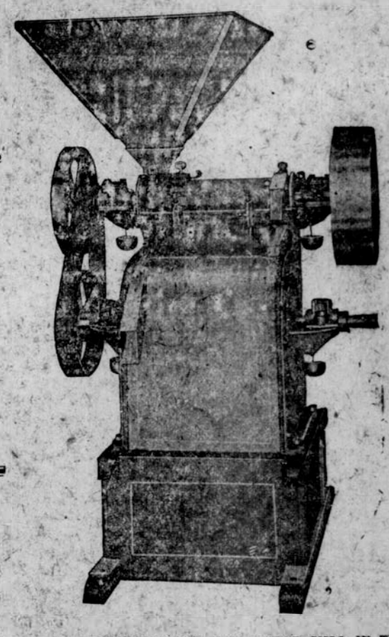

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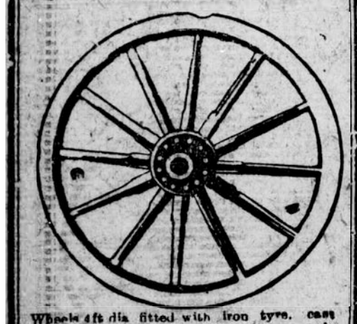

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